"JACK"
BRAND— BRITISH—
PILSENER.

The Bom[illegible] Gazette.

No. 51,678—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNE[illegible]LY 26, 1899.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 9 P.M.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	29th July.
* SUTLEJ	4161	G. H. C. Weston	5th Aug.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	19th ,,
M.L. BALLAARAT	4164	C. L. W. Field	26th ,,
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	2nd Sept.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	16th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5097	W. Wheler	23rd ,,
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	30th ,,
M.L. MASSILIA	5026	......	7th Oct.
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	14th ,,
M.L. VALETTA	5093	C. F. Preston	21st ,,
* SHANNON	4362	J. M. Wibmer	28th ,,

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th July, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH TH AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Aug., 1899
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Oct., ,,

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
SILESIA	[illegible] Mayer	5,000	7th Aug. 1899.
* MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,506	26th Sept., 1899.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th Oct., 1899.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 980	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	,, 1,060	,, 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	22nd Aug., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July, 24, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
YARRA	4,255	....	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Requier	19th Dec., 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about,
SALAZIE	4,235	Negie	26th July, 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—3-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.

SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 300.

REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.

"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.

LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.

REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.

SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.

CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.

PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.

PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.

BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.

DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.

SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.

SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.

TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut, but from same forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 28th July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 1st August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 27th July, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 8th August.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about 5th August.

FOR KARACHI, KILINDINI, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 2nd Aug.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 28th July.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 28th July.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th July, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
R. RUBATTINO	M. Saporiti	5,000,	15th Aug. 1899.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—
1st Class, Rs. 550. 2nd Class, Rs. 325. 3rd Class, Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
Strictly within three months, Rs. 750; six months, Rs. 800; nine months, Rs. 925; twelve months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going "via" Venice and returning "via" Genoa or "vice-versa," and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S. S. "SINGAPORE," Tons 3,900 from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 12th August, 1899.

Good accommodations for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Passengers.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21 July, 1899.

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GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OPENED and Interest allowed at Rates to be learned on application.

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DRAFTS issued and Amounts transmitted by Telegrams.

PERIODICAL REMITTANCES regularly despatched in accordance with instructions.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and Premiums paid.

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For Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Toilet requisites and all articles.

CONNECTED WITH PHARMACY.

Up-country orders promptly attended to and carefully executed on the same day the order is received. Prices moderate, and compare favourably with other houses in Trade in India.

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Carnac Road, BOMBAY, Market,
OPPOSITE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

CHAMPA[illegible]NES !
CHA[illegible]PAGNES !!

GIESLE[illegible]S
CELEBRATED BRANDS

TREACHER & CO., LD., ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR THESE SPLENDID WINES

"FOR INDIA" BRAND

SPECIALLY SELECTED
AND BOTTLED FOR EXPORT TO INDIA.

	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
Pts.	40	45
Qts.	76	85

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BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER.

83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SPECIALITY IN

WEDDING CAKES.

Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Fondants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE
THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

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MADRAS AND LONDON.

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WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table Baths, thermal and other, House stands on its own grounds, Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B). V. Q. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

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FOLDERS OR PINCE-NEZ.

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	25
Fine Quality Pebbles	8	20	32
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

SPECTACLES (TURNPIN)

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	35
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	20	40
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	50
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	25	60

SPECTACLES (SINGLE TEMPLE)

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	14	28
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	18	35
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

VIOLET TINTED SUN GLARE & DUST GLASSES.

Steel Frames, Rs. 6 ; Nickelled, Rs. 8 ; Silver, Rs. 30 ; Gold, Rs. 75.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES with ACHROMATIC LENSES.

Japanned Mounts and Russia Leather in cases From Rs. 20.

OPERA GLASSES FROM Rs. 25. MARCKS & CO., LD., BINOCULARS AND FIELD GLASSES.
BOMBAY & POONA.

RESTORATIVE EFFERVESCENT SALINE.

A NATURAL remedy for sluggish liver, sick headache, acidity, heartburn, &c. A teaspoonful with a tumbler of cold water forms a pleasant, cooling and refreshing drink.

Per BOTTLE, Re. 1-4.

SWEET ESSENCE OF SENNA.

PREPARED from picked leaves, and so blended with aromatics, that the disagreeable taste of senna is masked and its griping properties removed.

Per BOTTLE, Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

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KEMP & CO., LD, { SASSOON HOUSE } BOMBAY.

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Compilers and Editors of the
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SPECAILITIES—
MODERN DRUGS,
SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.
SURGICAL APPARATUS.

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"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

! SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS;"
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"GOLCONDAS; BAHADURS."
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS" for the MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.

A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona, well furnished.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Up-Country Orders carefully and promptly executed.

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F. S. MADON AND CO.,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET,
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IMPORTANT WHISKY CONTRACT.

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The only "SCOTCH" to be Supplied to GREATER BRITAIN.

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REPORTS Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

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MEDICAL WORKS FOR THE USE OF STUDENTS AND PRACTITIONERS.
NEW AND RECENT VOLUMES.

	Rs.	a.
Materia Medica and Therapeutics. By J. Mitchell Bruce, M.D., F.R.C.P. A full account of the many important drugs contained in the Addendum to the British Pharmacopœia, recently issued, will be found in the New Edition	5	10
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Tumours, Innocent and Malignant: Their Clinical Characters and Appropriate Treatment. By J. Bland Sutton, F.R.C.S. With 250 Engravings and Nine Plates	15	12
On Gall-Stones and Their Treatment. By A. W. Mayo Robson, F.R.C.S. Illustrated.... ...	6	12
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CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "SALAZIE" from MARSEILLES, are hereby informed that she is landing her Cargo in the Stream, Victoria Dock, Shed No. 1. All claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in the Office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT,
Agent.

Bombay, 25th July, 1899.

POONA FIRST EXTRA MEETING.
SATURDAY 29TH JULY, THURSDAY 3RD AUGUST, AND SATURDAY, 5TH AUGUST, 1899.

ADMISSION.

First Enclosure.

SEASON TICKET.

Single Season Ticket... .. .. Rs. 12
Double Season Ticket (1 Lady and 1 Gentleman) 16
Family season Ticket (3 Ladies and 1 Gentleman) 20

Additional Season Tickets for Ladies Rs. 5 each.

N.B.—For double and family Tickets, separate Tickets will be issued for each Lady and each Gentleman.

Tickets are Transferable.

Season Tickets can be obtained only on application at the office, 20 Queen's Gardens, up to the day of the Races.

Season Tickets will not be sold at the Race Course.

DAY TICKETS.

1 Gentleman............ Rs. 5 | 1 Lady .... Rs. 3.

Day Tickets are obtainable at the office up to the day of the Races or at the Race Stand on the day of the Races.

Carriage Enclosure.

Season Ticket.......... Rs. 12—Day Ticket .... Rs. 5

Obtainable at the Office or at the Enclosure.

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

DAY TICKETS.

Single Ticket .... Rs. 1-8 | 1 Lady................ Re. 1
Soldiers (in uniform)............... Rs. 1

OWNERS' TICKETS.

Owners are requested to apply at the Office, 20 Queen's Gardens.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. ARDESHIR CURSETJI POWALLA has contracted to SELL the property described in the FIRST SCHEDULE hereunder written to our client, THUCKER TOOLSIDAS SURJI and the said THUCKER TOOLSIDAS SURJI has contracted to assign to the said Mr. ARDESHIR CURSETJI POWALLA the property described in the SECOND SCHEDULE hereunder written. All persons having any claims against the said properties or either of them by way of mortgage, gift, sale, inheritance, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned, at their office, No. 47, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchases will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax tenure, containing by admeasurement [illegible] square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 636, together with the messuage, tenement, bungalow and dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under [illegible] Ward No. 7490 and Street No. 93, and [illegible] which premises are situate at Chinchpoogly, on the east side of [illegible] Road, at Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East partly by the ground belonging to the late Sir Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney and partly by the ground formerly belonging to Premchand Roychand but now to Jairaj Powbhai, on or towards the West by the aforesaid [illegible] Road, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Anandrao Vinayek but now of Cooverji H. Tavaria, and on or towards the South by the property of the late Sir Tharia Topun, and were formerly in the occupation of Heerjibhai Jamal and his tenants and are now in that of the said vendor and his tenants.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land with the dwelling house standing thereon situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 626 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North partly by the plot of land leased to Chapsee Bhimji and partly by Carnac Bander Tidling Road South, on or towards the South by a plot of land leased to Vussonji Shamji Ladha, on or towards the East partly by land leased to Tricumji Walji and partly by Carnac Bander Tidling Road South, and on or towards the West by a road to the east of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company's line, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. [illegible], and are situate in the Registration District of Bombay, and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants and are now in the occupation of the said Purchaser.—Dated this 25th day of July 1899.

JANARDHAN & ARDASHIR,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for travellers—in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all booksellers and Railway Termini.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venecgopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May. 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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[illegible]RY OF
II.—[illegible]NCE.

PRACTICALLY every [illegible] among the foremost men of science in England is to b[illegible]nd attached to some treatise in the "Encyclopædia Britannica." [illegible]d, there is not a single subject of importance which is not trea[illegible] by a writer who is recognised as an authority the world througho[illegible] No man living could ever become master of all the marvellous sto[illegible] of knowledge and of facts and of principles which these scientific articles embody. But it is certainly true that anyone possessing a fair working acquaintance with each of the important treatises contained in the "Encyclopædia" would be among the most widely and accurately informed of men. In other words, it is possible to gain from this single source a find and comprehensive scientific education. Now-a-days, no one likes to be ignorant of matters of science, and the "Encyclopædia" presents the most perfect means of acquiring precisely such a knowledge as those who do not purpose to follow science as a life-study wish to possess. Such names as those of Prof. Huxley and Lord Kelvin—to name only two among scores—are a guarantee not merely of the highest authority, but of simple and vivid exposition as well.

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The prices and terms upon which "The Times" Reprint of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" is offered to subscribers in India may be learned by application to the office in Calcutta, 5A, Dalhousie Square, or 53, Esplanade Road, Bombay. Specimen Volumes may be examined at those addresses and orders booked.

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In accordance with sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX. of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., at Waree Bunder Goods Depot—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, loose grain, cotton seed, baggings, and sundries.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 26th July, 1899.

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No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

The SALE of vacant pieces of land at Chowpati advertised to take place TO-DAY, on account and risk of the legal representatives of the late Mr. Tulockchund Maneckchund, is POSTPONED for a fortnight.

The SALE of godowns situate on Port Trust Estate near Prince's Dock advertised to take place TO-DAY, on account and risk of the heirs of late Mahomedalli Ebrahimji, is POSTPONED until further notice.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

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By order of the Committee of Adjustment the property of the late Captain H. CLOWES, Indian Staff Corps.—

1 English military saddle with bridle, &c., complete, by "Smith," London.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Chalet," Pawai Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture of the latest design, best platedware, rich glass and crockeryware, Ditmar's and Hink's table, hanging and wall lamps, China and Japanese flower vases, oleographs and pictures, one sweet toned mahogany square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, large size silk and gold embroidered wall purdahs, Persian carpets and rugs, one handsome light English-built rubber-tyred victoria by Wm. Cole, London (nearly new), one gentleman's bicycle by Marriot, &c., &c., the property of E. A. GOLL, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VICTORIA MILL.

Under instructions from the liquidators of the Victoria Manufacturing Co., Ld., in liquidation, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd August, 1899, at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, in one lot, at their Auction Rooms, 22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the following pieces of freehold and leasehold land, buildings, machinery, and all other accessories thereto, including yarn and cotton in process.

PARTICULARS.

All those pieces or parcels of freehold and leasehold land or ground, situate at Dammer Lane, near Gamdevi, in Girgaum, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 21,399 square yards or thereabouts (of which 20,520 square yards are leasehold and 879 square yards are freehold), together with all mill buildings and other erections standing thereon, and the mill machinery now lying and fixed thereon.

The machinery, etc., consists, among others, of 1 pair horizontal compound condensing engines, now indicating about 425 I. H. P., by Hick Hargreaves and Co., three Lancashire steel boilers of 95 lbs. pressure per square inch, by Hick Hargreaves and Co., manual fire engine and donkey pumps, mechanic shop machinery and tools, Willow Exhaust and Crighton scutching lap machines, carding engines, drawing, slubbing, intermediate, and roving frames, some by Platt Brothers, some by John Hetherington and Sons, some by Junction Iron Works, ring frames by Brooks and Doxey and Platt Brothers, also mules by Platt Brothers and MacGregor, bundling and hydraulic presses, iron tanks, bobbin and cop reels, fire service, and other accessories, etc., etc.

The mill consists of about 14,446 spindles in all, and they are in working order.

Full particulars can be learnt from the printed particulars and conditions of sale, copies of which can be had from the office of the Company's liquidators, 21, Hornby Row, Fort, or from the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT JAMBULWADY, KALBADEVIE ROAD, near Bible Tract Society, opposite the Robert Money School, and in close vicinity to the Small Causes Court.

Under instructions from Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, and Wadia, attorneys for the plaintiffs and last six defendants, and Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., attorneys for the first six defendants, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 19th proximo, at 4 p.m., sell on the premises, by Public Auction, pursuant to the decree made by the High Court in suit No. 511 of 1897, dated the 20th day of July, 1898.—

All the estate and interest of the parties to the above suit, in all that piece or parcel of Government pension and tax land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Jambulwady, Kalbadevie Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 362 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the west, by the said Kalbadevie Road, on or towards the east, by the property of Moroba Ramchandra, on or towards the north, by the said Jambulwadi Lane, on or towards the south, by the property of the Tract Society and of Ghanesham Nilkant, which said hereditaments and premises are registered under Collector's old No. 470, new No. 2458, old Survey No. 12-1191, and new Survey No. 8, and are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 1768 and 362, Street Nos. 13-15, and 5-7, and are now in the occupation of the parties to the above suit and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, and Wadia, or to Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 26th July, 1899.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN KHATERALI LANE, NOW KNOWN AS CHAMPAWADI, WITHOUT THE FORT.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, under instructions of the mortgagee, Bez Mahomed Hajee Abu Rahiman, sell the property described below, by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Vithaldas Ramdes, the heirs of the late Tricumdass Ramdass and Radhabai, widow of Narandass Ramdass. Such sale will be made in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee under a certain indenture of mortgage, dated the 10th June, 1898.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of pension and tax tenure, together with the buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of Khaterali Lane, now known as Champawadi, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 507 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 148, new No. 1181, old Survey No. 88, and new Survey No. 1558, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. 1591-92, 1593-94, Street Nos. 129, 129 (1-2 3), and bounded as follows:—On the north, by the property of Jiva Vishram, on the south, by the property of Munjee Mooljee and Wasudev Jagannath, on the west, by the property formerly of Ramjee Lakhmidass and Khetseydas Wemanrai, but now of Narotum Khimjee and Damodher Soonderdas, and on the east, by the road or lane formerly called Khaterali Lane, but now called or known as Champawadi Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the vendor's solicitors, Messrs. Little and Co., at their office in the Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

On SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Moreland Road, opposite the Byculla Club, the valuable handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate mahogany square piano, very handsome fivefold English views, handpainted partition screen, handsome vis-a-vis, English chestnut horse, showy and strong harness, rich table ornaments, windproof lamps, carpets, choice garden plants, &c., &c., the property of Surgeon-Major J. ANDERSON, leaving Bombay.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE OF VALUABLE ENGLISH REPORTS AND LAW BOOKS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Marine street, Fort, a large collection of valuable English reports and law books, the property of the Hon'ble Mr. BASIL LANG, Advocate-General.

Catalogues are published and the books will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN RAGOONATH DADAJI STREET, WITHIN THE FORT.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, as administrator of the estate of the late Jaijee, widow of Hirjibhoy Nowrojee Bhathena, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 19th proximo, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned land property, viz:—

All that piece of Government ground registered by the Collector of Bombay under old No. 415, new No. 5488, old Survey No. 495, and new Survey No. 9165, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 2344 and Street No. 19, situate on the east side of Ragoonath Dadajee Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 83 and eight-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage and the house of Dhunjee Cooverjee Lakdawala, on the west by the said Ragoonath Dadajee Street, on the north by the house of Nowrojee Muncherjee Mulla, and on the south by the house of Dadabhoy and Eduljee Dhunjeebhoy Setna, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE GIRGAUM BACK ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Under instructions from Mr. Hirjibhoy Cursetji Bhandupwalla, administrator of the estate and effects of Bai Jeebai, widow of Pestonji Hormusji Suntoke, and Bai Bhicaiji, wife of Mr. Burjorji Dinshaw Lam, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd proximo, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned immoveable property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land with the bungalow and out-houses and all structures standing thereon, situate at the Girgaum Back Road, containing by admeasurement 6350 square yards or thereabouts, bearing D ward Nos. 16 to 18 (1) 1613 to 1618 (1 to 2) and Street Nos. 1 to 7 and bearing Collector's old No. 14, new No. 1214, old Survey No. 6, and new Survey No. 7410, and bounded as follows, i.e., on the east, by the property belonging to Muncherji Cowasji Davur, on the west, by the said Girgaum Road, on the north, by the property of Nasarwanji Shapurji Parekh, and on the south, by Angre's Wadi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Mr. Fardunji P. Pavri, at his office, No. 44, Tamarind Lane, Fort, or to Messrs. Mansuklal, Damodar and Jamsetji, at their office in Meadow Street, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 25th July, 1899.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT FANASWADY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Nanu Narayen Kothare and Motilal Tribhowandas Fozdar, the special Commissioners appointed by the High Court in the High Court Suit No. 818 of 1897, wherein (1) Narayenrao Raghunath; (2) Harischandra Narayenrao, his son, Hindoos, residing at Popat Wady, without the Fort of Bombay; and (3) Gunpatrao Raghunath Navalkar; (4) Cyril Gunpatrao Navalkar, his son, Native Christians, residing at Mazagon, Church Street, without the Fort of Bombay; and (5) Dinanath Ragunath Navalkar; (6) Robert Dinanath Navalkar; and (7) George Dinanath Navalkar, his son, both Minors under the age of 18 years, by their next friend the said Dinanath Raghunath Navalkar, Native Christians, residing at Mazagon, Church Street, without the Fort of Bombay; and (8) Vinayakrao Raghunath Navalkar, Hindoo, residing at Mahaluxmi, without the Fort of Bombay, are the plaintiffs; and (1) Krishnarao Raghunath Navalkar; (2) Balji Krishnarao Navalkar, his son; (3) Balkrishna Madhavrao Navalkar; (4) Shrikrishna Madhavrao Navalkar; and (5) Ramcrishna Shricrishna Navalkar; (6) Shamrao Shricrishna Navalkar; and (7) Babu alias Krishnarao Shricrishna Navalkar, his sons, the two last named being minors under the age of 18 years, by their guardian *ad-litem* the said Shricrishna Madhavrao Navalkar; (8) Morubai alias Nanibai, widow of Sadanand Madhavrao Navalkar, all of Bombay, Hindoos, residing at Fanaswady, without the Fort of Bombay aforesaid; and (9) Charles Agnew Turner, Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the fifth plaintiff, Dinanath Raghunath Navalkar, and of the first defendant Krishnarao Raghunath Navalkar, are the defendants, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of July, 1899, at 4 p.m., on the premises.—

All the right, title, and interest of the abovenamed plaintiffs and the abovenamed defendants in the following property, viz:—All that piece or parcel of land of the pension and tax tenure, situate, lying, and being at Fanaswady Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration district and sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 913 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 140, Collector's new No. 1162, old Survey Nos. 336, 337, and new Survey No. 33, together with the dwelling-house, the firewood shed, the chawl, the small bunglee, and all other structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C. Ward, Ward Nos. 467 and 4671, and Street Nos. 46 and 4-, and bounded as follows:—i. e., on or towards the north, by the property of Bapooji Moroji and Soonabai alias Luxmibai his wife, or towards the south, partly by a passage, on or towards the south partly by the 2nd Fanaswady Lane, and partly by a passage beyond which is the property of Shivshanker Mankoji, on or towards the east, by the said Fanaswady Street, and on or towards the west by the property of Jaggunath Jivanji, and which land, hereditaments, and premises are delineated on a plan which may be seen at the office of Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal, No. 24, Esplanade Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal, Solicitors, High Court, at their office No. 24, Esplanade Road, or to Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, at their office, No. 89, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 26th July, 1899.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£280,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL...........	.. 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND	.. 7,300,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..........................	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, ESQ., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. and O. S.N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
JOHN WALTER.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

47. Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST..........................	13,37,417
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	53,37,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer to India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

WE have, THIS DAY, STARTED BUSINESS at BOMBAY, as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS, under the name and style of DINSHAW M. WADIA and Co.

DINSHAW MANECKJEE WADIA,
KAIKHOOSRU SORABJI WADIA, B.A.
5, Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay, 4th July, 1899.

NOTICE.

SEVERAL PUPILS of ours REPRESENT themselves as OUR REPRESENTATIVES. WE WARN the PUBLIC against IMPOSTERS.

THE BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING CO.
14th June, 1899.

NOTICE.

TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—

FERGUSON'S.
"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUOR.
INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 26th July, 1899, for the supply of

250 TONS OF RANGOON OR MOULMEIN TEAK LOGS.

Deliveries to commence on 1st August next. Tenderers to quote the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's Locomotive Premises Parel, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

Tenders must be accompanied by the specification of shipment showing clearly whether the timber tendered is Moulmein or Rangoon.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WARR,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 20th July, 1899.

NOTICE.

A VACANCY EXISTS in the RANGOON PILOT SERVICE. Candidates must be over 25 years and under 35 years of age, and must possess a master's certificate of the Board of Trade, or a Colonial Master's certificate to which the provisions of 32 and 33 Victoria, Chapter II, have been made applicable. Applications, which must be accompanied by a Medical Certificate from a Civil Surgeon as to physical fitness, especially as regards eyesight, and by certificates of service, and as to intelligence, good conduct and sobriety will be received by the undersigned up to 31st August, 1899.

The successful candidate will have to serve as a probationer on board the pilot vessel for a period of six months, on a salary of Rs. 150 a month, without extra allowances of any kind. After that period, if the Port Commissioners are satisfied with the probationer's conduct, he will be examined as to his fitness for, and, if successful, will receive a 4th grade (15 feet) license. After one year's service in that grade, he will be examined for, and if successful, will receive a 3rd grade (18 feet) license, and after 2 years service in that grade, he will be examined for and, if successful, will receive a 2nd grade (21 feet) license, and after 2 years satisfactory service in the 2nd grade, he will be promoted to the 4th sub-grade of the 1st or full draft grade on a vacancy occurring.

Candidates who have already applied for the appointment are invited to apply again, and must fully agree to the terms of this advertisement.

J. D. DEANE,
Deputy Conservator of the Port.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 —Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....................£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,5000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
22 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

J. BLACKHALL, Manager.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 35m. Sun sets, 6h. 37m. High water, 1-9m., 1-41a. Low water, 7-3m., 7-50a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Gymkhana Mud Sports.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Moshtari, Chilka, and Fultala left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Salazie entered and the steamers Dumra and Nankin left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan, and Australia, per s. s. Salazie, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m., to-morrow.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the rooms of the B. B. R. A. Society, Town Hall, at 5-30, this evening the following paper will be read:—"Marriage Customs amongst the Parsees, and their Comparison with similar customs of other Nations," Part II., by Mr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A.

FIRE IN A MILL.—Yesterday morning, a fire was discovered on the first floor of the Lukhmidas Khimji Mill, at Ferguson Road, Parel. The Fire Brigade stations were communicated with, but before the Chinchpoogly steamer arrived, the fire had been put out by the self-operation of the automatic sprinklers with which the mill has been equipped. The damage was estimated at Rs. 2,000. The cause of the fire is said to be friction.

COSTLY PLAYTHING.—Tyebali Jiwaji, who resides at Abdul Rahiman Street, has made a report to the police that his wife placed a small tin box, containing her ornaments, of the value of Rs. 160, on the bed-cot of the room on Monday morning. Shortly after complainant's child, aged two years, took up the box to play with, and subsequently it was found missing. The child was seen playing with the box about the room and verandah, whence it must have fallen into the yard below and picked up by somebody.

ACCIDENT AT THE ARMY AND NAVY STORES.—At 1 o'clock, on Monday afternoon, W. Hart, aged twenty-eight years, and Raoji Ragoo, aged twenty-five years were engaged in the Army and Navy Stores, in fitting some iron-work into a wall, and while pouring some molten lead into holes for the iron-work, the conducting pipe burst. The heated metal fell on the bodies of both the workers, scalding them. Hart was attended to in the storeroom of the premises and Raoji was removed to J. J. Hospital, where he has been detained.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Munji Khagar, a butler in the service of the Army Temperance Association, was charged with stealing Rs. 5, belonging to T. G. King, Corporal, E Company, 1st Norfolk Regiment. The complainant stated that, on Monday morning, he missed Rs. 5 out of a cupboard in the Association's room, and on the accused being questioned about the money, he first denied having taken it, but subsequently admitted his guilt. The accused, who pleaded guilty to the charge, was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment. He was next charged with stealing a razor of the value of Re. 1 belonging to Private J. Cates of the same regiment. On his pleading guilty to this charge also, he was sentenced to a further term of one month's hard labour.

CHARGE OF RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY AT ALLAHABAD.

ON Friday Honorary Captain A. B. Eates, Senior Assistant Surgeon of the Station Hospital, Allahabad, and his wife, Mrs. Henrieta Eates, appeared before Captain F. Campbell, Cantonment Magistrate, Allahabad, on a fresh charge of having been in possession of five spoons and four forks, alleged to have been stolen from the ownership of a former garrison chaplain at Allahabad, the Rev. P. H. Chapman. The Court Inspector appeared to prosecute and Mr. G. P. Boys was for the defence.

The Rev. G. Chree, Chaplain, Church of Scotland, said he knew the Rev. P. H. Chapman, who was garrison chaplain at Allahabad, in 1897. Mr. Chapman went on leave and left a despatch box in witness's charge. The box was stolen, and about the end of August, 1897, or a week before Mr. Chapman's return from leave, the police brought the despatch box to him and asked if it had been stolen from his house. The box then had nothing in it, save one or two papers, and one or two boxes for holding jewels. He had seen the box three or four days before the police brought it to him. As far as he remembered the key of the box was never in his possession. He knew nothing of the contents, except what he was told by Mr. Chapman. When the police brought the box to him he wrote a letter to Mr. Hope Cavanagh, District Superintendent of Police.

The Rev. G. E. Oldham, Garrison Chaplain, Allahabad, said about ten days or a fortnight ago he saw an advertisement to the effect that a large quantity of articles were lying in the police station opposite Lawrie's Hotel, which were suspected to be stolen property. As he had been robbed on two occasions, he went there to see if any of his property was to be found there. He noticed a number of spoons, forks and knives and saw several articles with the letter "C," on them. He thought these were forks, but did not remember whether some of the spoons were marked with a "C." He also noticed what he thought were the initials "P. H. C." on some of the articles. He knew that Mr. Chapman lost some things about two years ago, so he wrote to him at Bareilly, and advised him to write to the D. S. P. Three articles, viz., two forks and one spoon, he remembered having seen at the police station with the marks "C." on them. He could not remember the exact number of articles he saw with a similar mark on them.

Mr. R. H. Porter, A. D. S. P., Allahabad, said on the 13th June last he received, amongst other property, two spoons and two forks, during the search of the accused's house. They were marked with a curiously shaped "C." The search warrant was issued on intimation given by police with reference to certain property alleged to have been stolen from the house of Mr. Stiffle. Mr. Chapman, Chaplain at Bareilly, wrote to the D. S. P. on the subject of certain property he had lost.

(The letter was produced and read by the Court.) The D. S. P. directed witness to proceed to the Thana of Cannington, and look for the property mentioned in the letter. He selected and showed certain spoons and forks to the D. S. P., who directed him to proceed to the District Magistrate with the suggestion that he should go to Bareilly to show the articles to Mr. Chapman for identification. He proceeded to Bareilly and showed the property to Mr. Chapman, who identified all the spoons and forks in Court as his property. Several other articles shown to Mr. Chapman were not identified by him as being his property.

Mr. R. J. Adams, A. D. S. P., Allahabad, identified certain of the articles produced in Court as having been found by him at the search of the accuseds' house.

Honorary Captain Eates, questioned by the Cantonment Magistrate, said he did not admit that all the articles produced in Court were found in his house. Two spoons and one fork he admitted having been in his house, but he did not remember ever having seen the othe articles. He supposed his wife had purchased the three articles which he admitted came from his house.

Mrs. Eates, also questioned, admitted possession of the two spoons and one fork, but could not remember whether she had ever seen the remaining articles. She did not remember if she had ever seen any of the articles with a "C." on them. As to the two spoons and one fork, she must have purchased them at an auction, but she could not say where.

The accused were then released on personal recognisances of Rs. 500 each.

Mr. Boys asked the Court to direct the attendance of the Rev. P. H. Chapman for examination, but the Cantonment Magistrate directed his evidence to be taken on commission.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE report to the second ordinary general meeting shows that good and sound progress is being made. During the year ending February 28th, 842 proposals were made to the Company and of these 492 resulted in policies being issued for Rs. 12,27,300, Yielding in premiums Rs 63,217-9-0. The first mortality that the Company has experienced was in the death of three policyholders, the amount of the claims there under being Rs. 15,000. The expenses amounted to Rs. 35,397-4-9. The ratio to premium bei[illegible] which for a second year, whe[illegible] charges continues, is no doubt quite moderate. The directors take credit for the economy shown in the charges so far, and we think they are well justified in doing so. The life insurance fund has during the year been increased by Rs. 32,376-0-11 to Rs. 48,835-8-6, this after meeting all preliminary expenses and payment of a first dividend Rs. 1,545 on the paid up capital Rs. 51,525. There is also a fidelity guarantee department in which bonds aggregating Rs 62,800 have been issued with premiums Rs 693. The prospects in this, as well as in the life assurance field, are said to be promising.—"The Finance Chronicle."

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JULY 22.

THE garrison on the other side of the water have had a continued run of concerts and theatricals, while Hyderabad remains steeped in its administrative affairs, and has apparently no time to devote to recreation. Strange, no one has arisen to effect a little relief from the dreadful montony, and if this is what they call the Hyderabad season, it is nothing but a sickly interpretation of the real thing. The Futteh Maidan Gymkhana—a name that yearns for a change—attempted to break the ice with some sports, but there was a leaden feeling about everything and everybody, and so the programme went flat. Only about a dozen appeared on the scene to witness it. Not a drop of rain has fallen for the past three weeks or more. If the urgent want of rain has parched the cricket field and put a stop to the cricketing spirit, it would not matter so much, but the poor natives are already crying over the rise in prices of grain, rice, and wheat, and are struck with terror lest famine present itself.

It is to Secunderabad then that we have to turn for the elixirs which brighten social life. This year, the votaries of cricket seemed to have lost heart at the apathy of the clubs in Secunderabad and Chudderghaut towards getting up matches. No one seems inclined to move in the matter, and there they remain listless and inactive. Happily, the Bangalore eleven have offered to play the Secunderabad Gymkhana towards the end of September, and this interesting contest will, it is hoped, compensate for the dearth of the game so far. With a tenacity to tradition, our sporting spirits have reserved all the good things for the end of the year, the races, for instance, the rifle meeting, the polo and other tournaments and the assault-at-arms. Meanwhile we have to struggle the best we can to knock up a decent sporting event of exclusively local interest.

Of concerts and theatricals, there has been an abundance, and there is still a good deal of speculation as to what Mr. Claridge, of the 3rd Madras Lancers, is doing in an ostentatious way to revivify the Secunderabad A. D. C. He declares that it may be possible to produce the "Mahatma" at an early date, but would the local Orpheans forfeit a lounge at home, or a gossip at the club, and turn out for practice? Ay, there's the rub! Yet something must be done, or the A.D.C. will speedily lose claims to distinction. Mr. Claridge has himself been doing wonders on the Simla stage, and he has probably brought back the theatrical infection with him to spread its contagion among his contemporaries in the station.

The 19th Hussars, ever ready and anxious to get up something among themselves at north Trimulgherry, threw away conservatism on Wednesday, and welcomed about a thousand persons to an open air concert, in which, for the first time, the civilian element was introduced. It was a happy innovation, and may it continue to strengthen the unity between the Civil and Military. The concert was a tremendous success, and what gave it a more roseate tint was the presence of Sir Trevor and Lady Plowden, who were among the guests of Major Aylmer and the officers of the regiment at an "At Home" held on the occasion. With regard to the programme, fortunately for those who took part in it, responses to encores were prohibited, otherwise the demand for more songs would doubtless have gone on till dawn. But it was a well-merited compliment paid to the vocalists as well to the instrumentalists. Mr. Bernard Thelenberg sang "Hybrias the Cretan" the "Bedouin Love Song," and one or two others with great credit to himself and exceeding pleasure to his audience. He was applauded till the hands very nigh became sore. Mr. P. Metzker rendered Werner's "parting song with fine effect, and in the second part his well controlled baritone washeard in Schubert's Serenade, which almost brought the house down. Mr. Anthony's duet with Corpl. Griffiths was a very pleasing item, and Qr.-Mr. Sergt. Thompson, R. H. A., was quite at home in several coster songs, which he sang in character. Corpl. de Clifford and Private Ellwood were most amusing in some Irish eccentricities, and Corpl. Day remarkably good with the "Stormfiend." The instrumental pieces were contributed by Corpl. Johnson (cornet solo), Corpl. Fraser (clarionet solo), and Sergt. Holt, Corpls. Day and Spencer, who played a trio on bassoon and the oboe. The Glee Singers, 19th Hussars, sang two very pretty glees.

Last night, the members of the Lincolns' Dramatic Club produced the "Ticket of Leave Man" at St. John's Institute, before a crowded house. It was the first time after ten years that either amateur or professional talent was employed to bring forth a drama. As a matter of fact a military station is more easily electrified by the burlesque or opera than by the drama, and when the latter was announced for Friday, theatre-goers determined to go and see it. They were well repaid. The "Ticket-of-Leave Man" was carefully staged, and adequately represented in almost every character.

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

OPENING OF THE NEW WING.

TO-DAY the enterprising proprietors of the Great Western Hotel open the new wing of their premises. The efficient management of this establishment has attracted so many residents and visitors that the original building has been many times extended, but even then the accommodation for all who wished for it was insufficient. A year ago it became necessary again to extend the buildings, and this was done by the erection of a handsome block running east and west. This structure, which was designed by Mr. Shapurjee N. Chandabhoy, M. S. A., F.S.Sc., (London), of the firm of Messrs. S. and N. Chandabhoy, architects and civil engineers, has now been completed and thrown open to-day. The block is five storeys high, and has something like a hundred rooms in it. These are bright, spacious, lofty, and well ventilated, besides being handsomely furnished. Each bedroom has its separate offices, and not only have they incandescent light and electric bells, but each floor is supplied with a telephone. A strong and spacious hydraulic lift, by Messrs. John Fleming & Co., carries passengers to the upper flats. Round this runs a broad staircase, which is so easy to ascend that the lift might almost be deemed unnecessary. The new block is connected with the main building by a substantial bridge, which communicates with the dining-room floor. For the accommodation of the extra number of residents which the new block will attract, it has been found necessary to add to the dining-room. Two rooms on the west side of the building have been thrown in and these are now practically ready for use. The ever-increasing popularity of the hotel has made great calls on the enterprise and energy of both proprietors and manager, and they have readily responded. No cleaner or more elegantly fitted and furnished rooms than those of the Great Western, especially those in the new wing, could be desired, and the proprietors and manager are to be congratulated on having provided hotel accommodation in Bombay which will satisfy the most fastidious taste. The new wing is well worth inspection, and visitors may rely on a courteous reception.

FAMILY CIRCLES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The letter regarding family circles published in your last Wednesday's paper opens a field for speculations. None, it seems, deny that where heads of departments are natives or where natives are left to employ the staff, favouritism and negotism prevail. That such family arrangements are an evil is, I think, admitted on all hands. In the first instance, persons belonging to other castes or communities are, so far, excluded from the service; in the next place, if they are employed, they are, as a rule, paid wretchedly, but are made to over-work and are blamed for not doing beyond the capacity and strength of a single man. On the other hand, the favoured castes are paid handsomely and treated indulgently. Of course, in such cases, if asked, the heads of the departments will return you the answer that the employment of particular persons was made on grounds of efficiency. On the other hand, persons who do not happen to belong to the privileged caste are given a bad name, so that if asked why promotions are withheld, the answer is returned that the persons concerned are not efficient hands, and so on. Something or other is alleged to give colour of justification. Besides where kith and kin congregate and cliques exist, it is not easy to detect frauds or such like offences; for one brother supports the other. If a particular native community monopolizes the best and most appointments of our local Municipality, it is for your readers to consider whether or not that community gives its best attention to the promotion and advancement of class interests. Observe the Municipal discussions and note how votes are influenced! Your correspondent, to whose letter I have alluded above, draws attention to the Secretariat Departments. I am informed that not only those departments merit attention, but also others.

It is a common saying among clerks and subordinate servants that fair treatment, as a rule, prevails in those [illegible] control of Europeans, and I need hardly mention that people prefer to serve under Europeans. The employment, therefore, of natives in positions of trust, confidence and influence is not an unmixed evil; for while it favours particular classes, it works to the detriment of the vast masses. It would be a public good if Government were to see its way to checking the evil, as much discontent prevails in consequence of the employment of particular castes.—Yours, &c.,

July 25.

AN OBSERVER.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE.)

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A GOSWAMI MAHARAJ.

KUVERJEE HEERJEE *vs.* GOSWAMI SHRI GIRDHARILALJEE TRICUMLALJEE MAHARAJ AND ANOTHER.

THE plaintiff claimed that he might be declared to be the owner of the land mentioned in the plaint, that the first defendant might be declared to pay the rent, and that the defendants or one of them might be decreed to pay Rs. 1,000 as damages, with the costs of the suit. Mr. Kazi Kabirudin and Mr. Muljee Dawjee Vedant, instructed by Messrs. Daphtary and Ferreira, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Rivett-Carnac and Mr. D. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff stated that he is the owner of a piece of land on the west side of the Matunga Road. The first defendant rented the piece of land from the plaintiff at Rs. 12 per mensem for the purpose of working thereon a chunam mill and for depositing thereon chunam prepared in the mill and for carpenter's work in connection with a house which the defendant was building on an adjoining piece of land. The plaintiff's land was surrounded by a loose stone land and had growing thereon various mango and other trees of the value of Rs. 600. Towards the end of 1896, the plaintiff left Bombay on account of plague. He recently returned to Bombay, and ascertained to his surprise that, during his absence, the trees upon his land and the stone wall surrounding the land had been removed, and that a bungalow had been built upon his land without his knowledge and consent. On the 5th March, the plaintiff, through his attorneys, wrote to the first defendant, demanding immediate possession of the land and Rs. 600 as damages for the removal of the trees, and Rs 400 for removal of the wall, but the defendant had failed to comply with the demands and said that the bungalow built upon the land had been built by the second defendant, Muljee Khimjee.

The first defendant, in his written statement, denied the allegations of the plaint. He had not rented the piece of land referred to, and believed that the rent-note set forth in the plaint was fabricated and fraudulently given by Jamnadas, his manager, long after the date it bore and long after Jamnadas's dismissal and criminal prosecution and conviction at the instance of the first defendant. The land in question was sold by the plaintiff to this defendant through his then agent Jamnadas, and Rs. 50 was paid as earnest money. The agreement for the sale was subsequently transferred to the second defendant with the full knowledge and consent of the plaintiff and his father. This defendant believed that the suit was filed by the plaintiff's insolvent father in the name of his son with a view to annoy and harass this defendant, and to extort money from the second defendant who has built on the land. The second defendant had paid the purchase money for the land and was entitled to have the same conveyed to him.

The second defendant put forward the defence that the plaintiff contracted to sell the land in question to Jamnadas, who bought it for the first defendant as his agent, and paid Rs. 50 as earnest money. With the knowledge and consent of the plaintiff, Jamnadas transferred to this defendant the agreement for the sale, and on the 3rd December, 1896, this defendant paid to Jamnadas the Rs. 50 he had paid to the plaintiff as earnest money. On the same day, he paid to Tyabjee Dayabhoy and Co., who were acting as solicitors for the plaintiff, the first defendant, and Jamnadas, the sum of Rs. 650 which, with the earnest money, made up the full purchase value of the land. Owing to the absence from Bombay of one or other of the parties, no conveyance of the land was obtained by this defendant, but he submitted that the sale was complete, and that he was entitled to have the same conveyed to him. This defendant has erected a building on the land, which has cost him Rs. 6,000 or Rs. 7,000. The plaintiff's father was the real plaintiff in this suit, that the plaintiff was a mere nominee, and that the father was an insolvent. This defendant prayed that the suit might be dismissed.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE B. TYEBJI.)

A HEAVY SUIT.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION *vs.* THE BOMBAY LAND IMPROVEMENT AND TRADING COMPANY.

Mr. Macpherson, under instructions from Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., said the suit was a heavy one and as the affidavits in the case had not been exchanged, he would ask for an adjournment. His Lordship granted the adjournment asked for.

A SMALL CAUSES COURT SUIT.

LA SOCIETE GENERALE MERCANTILE DE PARIS *vs.* PEREIRA JOSEPH BRAIZE.

Mr. Macpherson appeared on behalf of the defendant, and said they had asked the plaintiff to consent to an adjournment on Monday last, but no reply had been received. The suit, the learned counsel said, had been transferred from the Court of Small Causes. His Lordship granted two months' adjournment for the hearing of the case.

AN ALLEGED WRONG PARTY.

MESSRS. FORBES, FORBES AND CO., *vs.* MULLA HASSANALI AND OTHERS.

Mr. Starling, for the third defendant, asked for the dismissal of the suit against his client and for costs down to the date of the consent order. Mr. Raikes, for the second defendant, applied for a month's adjournment, and in answer to the Court, said the first defendant had not put in his appearance in suit, was one in which the first defendant was a debtor to the plaintiff's firm; while his client was made a party to the suit, because he had attached certain properties belonging to the first defendant who, he thought, was an insolvent. His Lordship dismissed the suit against the third defendant, and granted the adjournment asked for by Mr. Raikes on behalf of his client.

ADMIRAL DOUGLAS' DEPARTURE FROM CEYLON.

ROWED ABOARD BY OFFICERS.

AT 7 o'clock on Thursday evening, Admiral Douglas, with Mrs. Douglas, the Misses Douglas, and Flag-Lieutenant Burne, will leave the Grand Oriental Hotel and proceed in the "Eclipse" barge to the P. & O. "Oceana." We learn that Admiral Douglas and family have been invited to dine on board the "Eclipse" at eight o'clock this evening as the guests of the officers After dinner, the Admiral and his family are to be rowed to the "Oceana" in the fourteen pairoared cutter belonging to the "Eclipse" by the officers of the latter, Captain Bush acting as midshipman and Captain Moore as coxswain. As they depart, the "Eclipse" will "man-ship" and raise cheers for the gallant Admiral and his family. Admiral Bosanquet paid a visit to the "Eclipse" this morning, and Admiral Douglas went on board the "Oceana." We understand that Admiral Bosanquet proposes paying a visit to Kandy on Saturday, returning, probably, on Monday, the "Eclipse" sailing on the following day.

H. M. S. "Marathon" is also appointed to leave Colombo on Monday next.

A FAREWELL DINNER.

Guest night at the Grand Oriental Hotel, yesterday, was on a more notable scale than usually held. A special *menu* was provided, and the string band of H. M. S. "Eclipse" played a pleasing selection of music in the balcony during dinner, and afterwards provided a programme of dance music. In all 138 people sat down to dinner, the presence in harbour of the "Oceana" helping to swell the number, and the scene was a very interesting one. There were several private dinner parties. The principal was the farewell dinner given by Rear-Admiral Bosanquet to his predecessor in the command of the East Indian Squadron, Rear-Admiral Douglas, and his family. The party included the two Admirals, Mrs. Douglas, the Misses Douglas (3) Mr. David Douglas (Midshipman on the "Eclipse"), Captain Field, Captain Bush, Captain Moore, Flag-Lieutenant Staveley, Flag-Lieutenant Burne, Lieut. Shepherd, and Mr. Knox, acting Flag-Lieutenant.

After dinner the health of the new Admiral was submitted by Admiral Douglas in a few well-chosen terms; and the toast, cordially received with musical honours, was followed by the health of the Rear Admiral, Mrs. and the Misses Douglas, proposed by his successor, which too was musically honoured, the band striking up "Auld Lang Syne." During the evening the Pipers of the Highland light Infantry, in the course of their tattoo round the Fort, stopped outside the G. O. H. and serenaded the Admirals with a lively rendering of "Bonnie Dundee." The dance, which was joined in by Mrs. and the Misses Douglas, and several ladies and gentlemen who turned up for the occasion, was a great success, and was kept up until about one o'clock. Mr. S. Tokmakoff and Mr. H. P. Church entertained special dinner parties, and Mr. C. W. Ruinat, of the Messageries Maritimes, who is leaving shortly for a trip to Bombay, and thence home, also invited a number of friends.—*Times of Ceylon*, (July 20).

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Previously registered	22	85	24	40	29	72	26	66
Tuesday, July 25th	0	23	0	5	0	1	......	
Total	23	08	24	45	29	73	26	66
Total fall to July 25th, 1898	47	95	49	21	49	18	45	71
Total fall to July 25th, 1897	41	41	40	47	42	63	47	73

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	66	54
23rd July, 1899	0	67
Total	67	21
DAMAUN.	**In.**	**Cts.**
Previously registered	22	40
Saturday, 22nd July, 1899	0	1
Total	22	41
Total up to 22nd July, 1898	21	53
Total up to 22nd July, 1897	12	7

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 25TH OF JULY, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·461	Clam	2	91·4	69·1	73	0·40	4·27	−2·91
Sirsa	29·496	SW	4	104·3	82·1	55	0·07	2·12	−3·43
Delhi	29·476	W	4	96·2	80·5	60	...	9·05	−2·00
Agra	29·500	NW	6	91·0	80·4	71	...	21·24	+9·58
Cawnpore	29·481	WSW	4	82·3	77·1	80	0·26	28·58	...
Allahabad	29·525	Calm	13	82·2	76·3	98	1·72	24·84	+9·04
Jhansi	29·549	SW	7	88·2	78·6	74	..	26·84	+12·14
Jacobabad	29·423	ESE	7	109·8	81·1	77	...	0·00	−1·69
Karachi	29·591	W	19	87·4	78·2	87	...	0·00	−3·13
Jeypore	29·598	WSW	10	97·1	77·9	61	...	10·74	+0·85
Ajmere	29·591	W	13	94·9	75·6	72	...	8·29	−0·12
Deesa	29·637	WSW	29	97·1	79·5	61	...	1·12	−9·73
Ahmedabad	29·675	SW	6	98·2	78·1	68	0·03	3·59	...
Bhuj	29·548	WNW	34	89·3	76·9	79	...	0·65	−7·02
Jamnagar	29·672	SW	20	91·5	68·2	80	0·02	1·91	...
Rajkot	29·677	SSE	18	95·9	76·6	72	...	6·21	−10·02
Bhawnagar Para	29·696	SW	22	98·6	81·3	60		4·63	...
Veraval	29·710	WSW	18	83·5	80·3	82	...	4·02	...
Neemuch	29·648	WSW	19	89·5	73·0	73	...	9·29	−3·03
Indore	29·690	W	10	86·7	72·6	74	...	11·88	−2·22
Saugor	29·644	W	9	78·7	73·1	86	0·15	18·06	−1·34
Jubulpore	29·620	WSW	4	80·9	74·1	86	0·22	21·79	−3·77
Hoshangabad	29·646	SW	1	83·7	75·2	84	...	14·70	−7·91
Khandwa	29·712	W	12	86·7	76·6	70	...	5·62	−8·08
Raipur	29·627	SW	9	90·3	73·6	88	0·94	9·63	−12·80
Nagpur	29·678	WSW	8	88·3	74·6	100	0·28	6·89	−14·48
Amraoti	29·701	WSW	13	91·2	75·8	68	..	6·37	−9·[illegible]
Akola	29·712	W	13	91·9	77·3	62	0·06	5·76	−8·98
Surat	29·716	SW	13	89·0	78·6	78	...	16·94	−8·23
Malegaon	29·718	W	17	93·4	75·1	75	...	3·58	−5·43
Bombay	29·781	W	17	85·6	77·6	78	0·02	25·06	−18·48
Poona	29·769	WSW	21	85·5	69·9	72	...	5·62	−4·80
Ahmednagar	29·783	W	17	89·9	63·9	88	..	5·13	...
Aurangabad	...	SW	...	86·3	69·7	72	...	5·62	...
Sholapur	29·768	W	16	92·2	75·0	58	...	1·25	−7·37
Ratnagiri	29·812	WSW	9	85·9	74·9	88	0·02	37·67	−21·55
Belgaum	29·796	WSW	22	76·3	64·8	87	..	15·03	−5·58
Goa	29·799	NW	15	86·0	74·4	82	0·11	35·11	...
Karwar	29·817	NW	4	88·7	75·0	86	0·02	37·75	−33·07
Mangalore	29·835	NW	3	86·3	74·4	86	0·30	47·38	−17·73
Calicut	29·825	Calm	1	86·2	75·0	86	0·20	55·37	−2·21
Cochin	29·857	NW	...	88·5	75·6	86	0·01	36·55	−10·18
Bangalore	29·829	W	13	89·3	64·8	71	...	1·00	−5·94
Secunderabad	29·731	W	15	94·1	73·0	69	...	4·45	−6·20
Masulipatam	29·706	WNW	15	99·2	83·0	62	...	2·41	−7·89
Bellary	29·791	W	14	94·7	74·7	51	...	1·87	−1·00
Cuddapah	29·783	W	M	102·2	79·9	65	...	0·18	−6·85
Madras	29·756	WNW	7	100·0	79·0	48	..	1·81	−3·[illegible]
Coimbatore	29·818	S	5	92·4	69·6	73	..	0·78	−1·74
Trichinopoly	29·782	WNW	9	102·6	77·3	56	...	0·16	−2·70
Negapatam	29·770	SW	18	99·0	77·9	60	...	2·18	−1·23
Colombo	29·847	SW	8	88·0	78·5	75	..	10·37	−1·61
Aden	29·742	SSW	9	92·8	81·3	51	...	0·00	−0·01

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L., Light, M. Moderate, F., Fresh, S., Strong, H., Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall;—J. J. H., 0·08 (25·50); G. T. H. 0·05 (25·50); St. G. H., 0·02 (25·99); C. P., 0·02 (25·03).

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes of the past 24 hours have been small and unimportant. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderate to steep.

Winds remain unchanged in direction, and the force has been fresh to strong in many places. This, morning the wind velocity was 24 miles an hour at Masulipatam, and 20 at Bombay, Belgaum and Karachi.

The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is above the mean of the season in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 110° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Bangalore and Belgaum.

Humidity has increased considerably at Raipur, Nagpur and Ahmednagar, but elsewhere the changes are small and unimportant. The skies are cloudy to overcast in many places.

The rainfall of the past 24 hours has been scanty and local and scattered in character, Allahabad reporting 1·72", Raipur nearly an inch, Lahore about half an inch, Cawnpore, Jubulpore, Nagpur, Mangalore and Calicut about a quarter of an inch, and Sirsa, Jamnagar, Ahmedabad, Saugor, Akola, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Goa, Karwar and Cochin from a few drops to fifteen cents.

The observations recorded at Colombo and Aden show a slight improvement in the monsoon current in the Arabian Sea. Over the land area, however, pressure is abnormally very high and the monsoon gradient on the West and Malabar Coasts is about half its normal steepness. Along the coast from Colombo to Verawal the sea is smooth or slight, and the skies are not so densely clouded as they have been. These conditions indicate a general weakness in this branch of the monsoon at present. The rainfall of the next 24 hours will therefore be scanty and local in character over the same area as during the last two days.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA JULY 25.

TUESDAY: Pressure has fallen slightly to briskly in North Eastern India and sub-montane districts of Upper India, and risen slightly in central parts of the country. Pressure is again in considerable excess in West Peninsula, and is normal or in slight defect in North-Western India and Bengal. Westerly winds are commencing over the Gangetic Plain and winds are strengthening in the Bombay Deccan and on Sind and Kathiwar coasts. Moderate to heavy rain has fallen in Burma, Bengal, and the Eastern districts of the North-West Provinces, and showers in the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and on the West Coast. The temperature continues in excess in the Peninsula and over the Western Desert and in defect in Burma, Bengal, and the North-West Provinces and has fallen in the Punjab. Conditions are unfavourable for rain in the interior districts of the Peninsula and plains of North-West India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 24th July, 1899.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ....inches	29·771
Temperature of the Air ....degrees	82·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·9
Dew Point	74·8
Relative humidity of Air	·782
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ...	7·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ....degrees	85·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	79·8
General Directions of wind*	WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ....miles	401
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	4·20
„ „ year	26·66
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 25th July....	0·02

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

FLORILINE!—For the Teeth and Breath,—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth of tobacco smoke. "The Floriline," being composed of parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. or all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 38, Faringdon Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Ujina, 3,624 tons, Captain J Kilpatrick, cleared yesterday, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE s s Ville de Tamatave, 2,272 tons, Captain J Castan, will sail to-day, for Havre, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Fultala, 2,692 tons, Captain A B Cave, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nairung, 2,861 tons, Captain J Bullock, cleared yesterday, for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE s s Mirzapore, 2,168 tons, Captain W H Coates, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Zanzibar, 12th July, with a general cargo, and 37 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, sailed yesterday, for Karachi, with a general cargo, Mrs Earle, Mr F Rozario, and 10 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nawab, 2,041 tons, Captain W Crebbin, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, (30th June,) with a general cargo, and 8 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Turner, Morrison and Co.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Nawab s	Crebbin	Calcutta, June 30.
	Salazie s	Negre	Marseilles, July 9.
	Mirzapore s	Coates	Zanzibar, July 12.
	Oolobaria s	Sheldrick	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Moshtari s	Owen	Japan.
	Nankin s	Bennett	China, &c.
	Fultala s	Cave	Calcutta, &c.
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Nairung, Bullock, for Calcutta.
„ Ville de Tamatave, Castan, for Havre.
„ Ujina, Kilpatrick, for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Bengal, for China, &c.
„ Nawab, for Coast ports and Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 25.

FROM GLASGOW.

Hispania s—2 hogsheads whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 10 cases tobacco manufactured, Damodor Ratansey.
Armenia s—3 cases glassware, Toolsidas Ramjee.

FROM LONDON.

Den of Airlie s—3 cases medicine, Hajee Ajan Goolam Hoosein; 27 cases provision, 11 cases medicine, Byramjee Framjee Mody; 3 cases chemicals, Heerjee Mooljee and Co; 4 cases provision, 5 cases vinegar, 2 cases cheese, 1 case ham, 3 cases table salt, P D Kapadia; 30 drum turpentine, C Mooljee and Co; 10 cases confectionery, W and A Graham and Co; 99 cases old tom gin, Eduljee Bezonjee; 6 cases chemicals, T Bhanjee; 1 case chemical, 2 packages, medicine, Brica Cullianjee and Co; 79 cases oilmenstores, D Dadabhoy; 6 cases chemicals, G HAllibhoy and Sons; 50 bales strawboards, M A M Shurufally; 21 casks earthenware, Hussonally Abdoolally.
Egypt s—50 cases beer, P Smyth and Co: 4 cases soap, 20 cases brandy, D Cawasjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Rothenfels s—6 cases perfumed spirit, Rustomjee Manockjee and Co.
Lindenfels s—5 cases earthenware, M Mirally and Co; 6 cases glassware, Khataw Keshow.

FROM HAMBURG.

Rothenfels s—5 drums rectified spirit, K Lawjee and Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Egypt s—35 cases gin, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Trieste s—19 bales writing paper, 5 cases stationery, M Essajee; 25 bottles quick silver, Keshowjee Ramdas; 4 cases lamps Mohomed Mirally and Co; 26 cases writing paper, Abdoolally Vallybhoy; 4 cases glassware, 4 cases earthenware, Essajee Hajee Abboobuker and Co; 14 cases glass bangles, F R Papa and Co; 18 cases lamp, Sally Mohomed Cassum; 15 cases glassware, Khoja Mohomed Ebram and Co: 29 cases glass bangles, D Mody and Co; 30 packages writing paper, Jaitha Enderjee.
Moravia s—12 cases glass bangles, D Mody and Co.
Imperator s—20 bales brown casing paper, H M Mehta and Co.

FROM VENICE.

Egypt s—30 cases provision, S K Subedar.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—2,000 cwt wheat. E D Sassoon and Co; 2,060 cwt wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 510 cwt myraballams, Ebjee Oomersy; 81 bales wool, Hassam Alloo Mahomed; 55 bales wool, Jadhowjee Karra; 15 bales wool, Makanchand Babia; 45 bales wool E D Sassoon and Co.
Stanley Hall s—1,060 cwt linseed, Glade and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—5 cases brassware. Ardeshir and Byramjee; 7 packages woollen carpets, King King and Co; 40 bales hides, and 42 bales skins, Rustomjee Muncherjee Kooka; 139 bales skins, and hides, W and A Graham and Co; 7 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co; 30 cases brass ware, iron ware, &c, S J Tellery and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Armenia s—16 cases Indian condiments, H Muncherjee and Sons; 10 cases Indian condiments, P H Mistry and Brothers.

FOR NEW YORK.

Egypt s—16 packages woollen carpets, King King and Co: 3 cases haberdashery, and 5 cases brass ware, F P Bhamgara; 11 bales woollen carpets, 2 bales cotton and 1 case colored embroidery, S J Tellery.

FOR ANTWERP.

Trentham Hall s—999 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co 2,000 cwt rapeseed, M Rambhagat; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 52 cwt gum, Heerjee Virdhur: 3,001 cwt rapeseed, Forbes Forbes and Co; 100 bales cotton, fly, Tyabjee and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Ville de Tamatave s—18 000 cwt wheat, Ralli Brothers; 102 cwts gum, Hurjee Virdhur.
Armenia s—6000 cwts wheat, 4,017 cwts mowraseed, and 999 cwts tulseed, Rally Brothers; 5 cwts castorseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Mureex s—2,000 cwt linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bengal s—750 bales twist Tata and Co; 100 bales twist, Jamshedjee Brothers and Co; 800 bales twist and 500 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co; 125 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 100 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 921 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 275 bales twist, Ebrahim Noordin and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Guernsey s—700 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 2,000 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 899 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co; 100 bales cotton, F Fischer and Co; 250 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 1,870 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 100 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co; 100 bales cotton, Yan Shun and Co; 1,300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 950 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co; 500 bales cotton, R S N Talati and Co; 200 bales cotton, V S H Reddy and Co.
Kirkbe s—100 bales cotton, Fleming Shaw and Co; 200 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co; 200 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 330 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 100 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co: 100 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton, F Fischer and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Guernsey s—1,000 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 1,000 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha; 1,325 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 600 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 400 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 26th July, 1899.

1. Regimental Dance.—The first monsoon Cinderalla will be held at the Club on Saturday 5th August 1899. None member's tickets can only be obtained through members Tickets can be obtained from the Secretaries and Committee.

Mess ?ikor evening dress

Furthers particlars can be seen on the Notice Board at the Club.

By Order,
H. A. H. PAYNE, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

Bracing! Refreshing! Invigorating!
ADD A LITTLE
Condy's Fluid
TO YOUR BATH.
The effect is magical.
All Substitutes are inferior.
Insist on Buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

OVERTIRED?
Take a Bath to which a little
CONDY'S FLUID
Has been added.
The Invigorating Effect is Simply Magical.
ALL SUBSTITUTES ARE INFERIOR.
Insist on buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

LAWRENCE & MAYO'S
NEUTRAL-TINTED EYE PRESERVERS,'

ARE the best PROTECTION to the EYES from Sun and Dust, especially to those who are travelling in the tropics or whose avocations require them to be out in the heat of the day. They will be found an invaluable preventative to inflamation of the Eyes and irritative fever.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
BY APPOINTMENT
To H. E. The EARL OF ELGIN and KINCARDINE,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
OFFICES IN INDIA.
CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES
67, & 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
ILLUSTRATED LIST FREE.

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON 1899.
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER,
AND SOEHNES PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., LD., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that Marcks and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removel into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in eneral.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA
AND CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.
(ESTABLISHED 1886.)
TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles and Jaghirdars of Native tates will best consult their interests by employing this firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

LEGAL MATTERS, APPEALS, NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co. act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

OFFICES:
13, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
(OVER MESSRS. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers.)

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 25.

THERE was a drop in Consols of 1-4 per cent. yesterday in London, to 106 7-8. French Rentes remained at 100 3-4; but Paris Exchange on London declined 1 centime to 25·22 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 113; while 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-8 per cent lower, at £66 13-16. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight continued at 1s. 3 13-16d. Bar Silver was unaltered in value at 27 3-4d. per oz.; also in New York at 60 5-8 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London remaining at 4·7 3-8 dollars. Some £150,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England.

The Sheep Skin Sale closed yesterday, with a good demand at advanced prices. Bombay maintained last sale rates; and Madras Prime Qualities were 1d. to 2d. high. The total quantity sold was 680,000.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet yesterday. Surats quiet, Arrivals quiet but steady. The day's sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports 2,000 bales. Prices were unchanged all round. The Manchester Market was steady.

Ready Mid-Uplands Cotton continued in New York at 6 3-16 cents per lb., September Futures at 5·52 cents, and December at 5·77 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 2,000 bales

Prices have remained firm in our local Cotton Market to-day. Exporters were again out of the market; and the purchases reported on account of the Mills amounted to some 2,200 bales, comprising 400 bales Bhownagger at Rs. 131, 400 Damangaum at Rs. 137, 100 Broach at Rs. 154, 200 Dhulia at Rs. 127, 100 Bengal at Rs. 131 1-2, 200 Karanja at Rs. 135, 300 Bhagulkote at Rs. 127, 303 Komtha at Rs. 145, 100 Bengal at Rs. 122, 100 Sawginned at Rs. 142. "Good" Broach, for March delivery was quoted at Rs. 163 1-2; "Fully Good" Bengal, for January, at Rs. 132; "Good" Bhownagger, for May, at Rs. 139 1-2.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Prices are 1-2 an per cent. higher for the former, but are unchanged for the latter.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,787	bales.
Wheat	28,578	cwts.
Linseed	5,934	"
Rapeseed	10,923	"
Poppyseed	1,231	"
Castorseed	2,680	"
Rice	1,248	"

FREIGHTS are unchanged, and quiet in tone.

EXCHANGE opened quiet but steady at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 31-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight credits. There was still only a small business passing, and rates closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 31-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-16d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 5-32d.	"
Francs	1·70	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The tone of the market is improving with 100 5-8 quoted for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents. 100 17-32 for the Settlement, and 94 5-8 for 3 per Cents.

SHARES.—There has continued to be a little movement in prices to-day mostly in favour of buyers.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 18th July, as compared with the statement of 11th July, 1899:—

	July 11.			July 18.		
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	85,00,000	0	0	85,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,62,33,524	12	2	2,30,83,579	15	11
Other Deposits, &c.	5,43,99,838	11	3	5,35,83,653	15	7
Bank Post Bills, &c.	7,72,999	5	9	8,09,378	5	3
Sundries	22,39,347	8	11	21,91,965	15	0
	11,31,50,710	6	1	10,91,68,578	3	9
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	96,59,216	0	0	91,23,969	0	0
Other authorised Investmnts.	72,09,698	0	0	73,08,683	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,72,94,243	13	11	1,71,39,620	15	4
Accounts of Credit do.	1,98,71,215	15	2	2,14,05,345	3	11
Bills discounted, &c.	2,02,14,667	12	6	1,92,23,809	9	7
Balances with other Banks.	8,43,970	4	8	6,35,170	0	2
Bullion	6,277	3	7	6,184	11	7
Dead Stock	13,13,333	3	9	13,13,486	7	7
Stamps	9,590	6	4	9,798	6	5
Sundries	19,22,351	11	7	18,69,429	14	0
Cash, &c., at Head Office	95,05,552	2	6	1,10,50,663	4	6
Do. at Branches	2,52,00,593	12	1	1,97,82,417	10	8
Rs.	11,31,50,710	6	1	10,91,63,578	3	9

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	22,85,350	Inc.
Do. at Branches	54,20,235	Dec.
Other Deposits	8,16,185	Dec.
Post Bills	36,379	Inc.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	1,31,262	Dec.
Loans	1,51,623	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	15,34,130	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	9,90,858	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	14,45,111	Inc.
Do at Branches	54,18,176	Dec.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 15th July 1899.

Description.	1899.	1898.	Inc. for the period	Dec. for the period	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	1,130	988	—	—	..	—
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	43,286	39,276	4,010	...	9,171	—
Goods	56,440	51,565	4,875	—	3,213	—
Other earnings	8,312	5,581	2,731	—	1,064	—
Tl for period	1,08,038	96,423	11,615	—	...	—
Aggregate	2,29,982	2,16,534	...	—	13,448	—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,491 1-4 Miles.

The following is the Statement of Traffic, week ending. 15th July, 1899.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total	Rs. 2,15,767	Rs. 2,73,951	Rs. 5,833	Rs. 4,95,603
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491¼ Miles.	—	—	—	4,40,500

Increase ... Rs. 55,106

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS REPORT.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 25th July, 1899.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	21	7	49 p.m.	13	7
Teheran	25	2	28 p.m.	0	26
Suez	25	2	55 p.m.	0	5

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of 25th July, 1899.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	46	—	1
" Karachi	0	17	—	4
" Madras	0	41	—	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 25.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey. perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.

Telegrams for Panai Negros (Vesayas Islands) are subject to same restrictions as Philippine Islands but are subject to censure of United States Government.

Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.

Cable Bonny-Kamerun interrupted.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Tali and Tsuhsuing.

Direct lines to Burma right.

Messages for Uganda can be telegraphed from Mombassa to Nyrobi on Uganda Railway and posted from there rate Rs. 4 annas 1 per word from offices in India.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WITHAM—July 10, at Hoogrijan, Dibrugarh, Assam, the wife of E Wells Witham, M R C S, Eng., L R C P., Lond, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

GEBBIE—McNAUGHT—July 14, at Nowgong, Assam, by the Rev Russell Payne, Francis St John Gebbie, A B Railway, eldest son of the Rev Francis St John Gebbie, Edinburgh, to Ethel Margaret, daughter of Capt McNaught.

DEATHS.

FEILMANN—July 15, at 16, Camac Street, Calcutta, P B Feilmann, aged 73 years.

GARDNER—July 9, at Kasgunj, Eta District, of dysentery, Lord Allan Hyde Gardner, and grandson of the 1st Baron, aged 61 years. Left three sons and two daughters. Son and-heir, Allan Legge Gardner, born 24th October, 1881.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1899.

THE text of the Currency Committee's report has been received at Simla, and our correspondent enabled us yesterday to supplement the summary sent by Reuter from London. It is well to know that the Committee definitely negatives the proposal to reopen the Mints, either immediately or by any gradual process. To those who have understood the tendency and scope of competent opinion this has been a foregone conclusion. But the mischievous delusion that in spite of the bitter teachings of past experience the Mints would be reopened sooner or later to coin ten-penny rupees was so perseveringly kept alive by not wholly disinterested faddists, that it is well that the report leaves no room for doubt on the point. The Government of India was so convinced of the necessity of impressing the public mind that the Mints were closed for good and all, and that there was no foundation for the predictions that the policy of giving fixity to exchange would be abandoned, that they proposed to melt down rupees not merely to restrict the silver currency, but as evidence that there was no intention to revert to the discarded system. The report of the Committee rejects the proposals of the Government of India, principally on the ground of the objection to melting down rupees. That part of the Government's proposals seemed to ourselves at the time, and indeed to the majority of currency reformers in India, to be peculiarly maladroit and unfortunate, especially while the trade of the country was still suffering from the stringency of the money market which the Government with ample means at its disposal obstinately refused to mitigate by advances to the Presidency Banks. The proposal to melt down the rupees withdrawn from circulation seemed to be a wanton tempting of Providence. No one outside the Finance Department imagined that such a proposal would be approved by the Currency Committee. It discredited the Government proposals, which have been incontinently dismissed with the consolatory remark that the Committee sympathises with the desire of the Government to shorten the period of transition by giving confidence to the commercial community and removing the impediment to the flow of British capital to India. Very laudable objects in themselves; but unfortunately the proposals made were not the best calculated to attain them. Consequently the Committee did not approve of them and do not recommend their adoption.

The fifth section of the report deals with the all important question of a Gold Standard, with its "normal accompaniment"—a gold currency. The objection to the latter—urged in many quarters with such confidence—that gold coin if introduced would be withdrawn from circulation and hoarded, does not seem to the Committee insuperable. In their view it does not present such practical difficulties as to justify a permanent refusal to allow India a gold currency, or rather to return to the gold currency which India always possessed until gold was demonetised in a moment of infatuation by the Government, within the memory of men yet living. The Hindu and the Mahommedan dynasties coined gold; the East India Company fought its way to sovereignty with troops paid in gold pagodas and gold mohurs. The silver currency is a disastrous innovation of later days which has only been discarded when it threatened the Government with bankruptcy. Lord Northbrook, who is able to speak on this question with the double authority of one who held the office of Viceroy, and an expert in finance, has no doubt or misgivings as to the expediency and practicability of giving back to India her traditional gold currency—supplemented of course, as in France and in Great Britain, by silver and copper coin for small transactions in the every day life of the people. He has pointed out that the mints of Mysore produce gold to the value of some three millions sterling annually, which might all be coined into sovereigns and half-sovereigns in the Indian mints. Within the last few days the Government of India, giving effect to the recommendation of the Committee, have opened the Mints to the unrestricted coinage of gold. Our Simla correspondent tells us that it is a subject of remark that the recommendations of the Currency Committee have followed to a curious extent the lines suggested by Lord Northbrook in his examination. They could not have followed a more competent or a more prudent guide. With respect to the convertibility of silver into gold the Committee very reasonably hold that it is not necessary to go further in the direction of legal obligation in India than the policy which is found sufficient for every purpose in France and the United States. The Government should not be bound by law to give gold for silver, whether it be convenient or not. That would impose on the Government the liability to find gold at a moment's notice for an amount that could not be defined beforehand. The object of a gold reserve will be to meet the requirements, not of the internal but of the foreign trade, whenever exchange goes below specie point. The Government in such circumstances should take whatever steps seemed desirable, even sending, if necessary, a portion of the gold reserve to England, a corresponding reduction being made on the Secretary of State's drawings. When a sufficient gold reserve has been accumulated, and gold is available in the treasury, its obligations in India should, in the opinion of the Committee, be discharged in gold instead of rupees. The Government will have the exclusive right to coin rupees; but the profit thereon should not be regarded as revenue or go into the ordinary balances; it should be invested in gold to increase the gold reserves.

It is not anticipated that silver will be minted for some time to come, the present supply of rupees being sufficient for the requirements of the country, supplemented as it will be by gold. It is expressly recommended that fresh rupees should not be coined until the amount of gold in circulation is found to exceed the requirements of the public. The Commission, ignoring the anticipation of the Herschell Commission and the Lansdowne Government, that the sterling rate of the rupee might be eventually raised to 1s. 6d., recommend that there shall be no change in the ratio of fifteen rupees to the sovereign. Thus the rupee which was worth over 2s. a few years since, must be resigned to a loss of one-third of its former value, and renounce the hope of a recovery that would leave it only twenty-five per cent. the poorer for the prolonged orgie of the open Mints. Compensation may be found where the report bids us look for all financial blessings—in the stability of exchange with the great commercial centres of the world, facilitating the development of our existing trade and encouraging a flow of capital into India to develope her great national resources. The Government are adjured to aid in the attainment of this object by husbanding the resources at their command, by the exercise of rigorous economy and by the restriction of their gold obligations in England. Excellent advice, by which it is to be hoped the Government of India will know how to profit. If they do, they will be more fortunate than Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, who, when introducing the Budget for the present year, pointed out that the estimates exceeded those of last year by over £6,000,000, following an increase of £5,000,000 on those of the previous year. The increase of the estimates has been over £19,000,000 during the last four years, and they will go on automatically increasing in future years. The House of Commons has voted without demur estimates within a fraction of £113,000,000 for the current year. The spirit of the age does not favour rigid economy, and the careful husbanding of resources. There is something conventional in this recommendation of the Committee, which assumes the Government of India to be a spendthrift and improvident administration, on a par with a Ministry which is spending more money than any of its predecessors. The assurance that the scheme propounded by the Committee will develop the trade and natural resources of India, does not quite harmonise with the solemn sermon on the duty of enforcing rigorous parsimony, which can scarcely be necessary if the country is about to be enriched beyond all previous experience. Had the lecture been withheld there would have been nothing in the report to challenge criticism. That epoch-making document is an able resume of a very difficult problem. The recommendations will gain general acceptance, except of course at the hands of the discomfited bimetallist faddists. These will no doubt take three days to curse the Committee, before retiring into private life.

As a rule a report of survey operations is so full of theodolites, plane-tables, dumpy-levels, traversing and triangulations that the general reader throws it hastily aside and wonders how on earth it ever got into his hands. But Major Longe, R. E., who was engaged last year on the operations with the Burma-China Boundary Commission redeems the newly issued report of the Survey of India Department from its cadastral, trigonometrical, and topographical dulness. Major Longe is an observer of human nature as well as a surveyor, and has furthermore a facile pen. The Commissioners met at Bhamo, and, as Major Longe frankly relates, the ceremonial exchange of visits was very tedious. But he did not fail to note that the Chinese guard-of-honour with which they were received was armed with a multifarious display of weapons, including Colts, Sniders, Winchester and Martini rifles as well as dahs, and that they displayed a good many standards. The parties exchanged hospitality, but so dilatory were the Celestials that it was not until a week had passed that it was possible to hold a meeting for the arrangement of preliminaries. When these were settled Lwe Leing was decided upon as a suitable point on which to pitch camp. But the Chinese protested there was no such place, and a further delay of several days was necessary to enable them to find it. When they did find it, and were getting fairly comfortable there, friendly natives took Major Longe the reassuring information that the Kachins of Hohsa-Lahsa-Mongmow and Mongwan were assembling to attack them, by way of a little yuletide diversion, and that if they did not actually attack the party, they would at least oppose its further progress. This was a very unpleasant position, and the camp as it then stood could not withstand even a Lilipitian siege. So Major Longe decided to march away before the tribes were ready to attack, thus spoiling sport for both sides. The Chinese General also apprehended trouble and had already sent for re-inforcements. Then our people asked the locality of Walau, and the Chinese were as ignorant of the whereabouts of this place as they had been of Lwe Leing. They declared that they had located it several times, but the sites varied so much that our people offered to fix it for them. But this offer the Chinese declined, and it was soon discovered that they were interfering with, giving orders to, and misleading Major Longe's Kachins; and Mr. Thirkell White was called upon to warn General Liu, which he did in such good Chinese, that the General and his men thoroughly understood what was meant. But shortly afterwards the Chinese were seized with another fit of idleness, and refused to explore either one section or another; and when the services of a Chinese officer were asked for to assist in survey work, that dignitary put so many obstacles in the way that when the Government surveyor completed his map he had on it nothing but undisputed British territory. Immediately afterwards the Kan-gai and the Mongwan Swabwas began to be actively hostile, and the party found no less than twenty stockades had been erected to bar their further progress. General Liu declared that the local chiefs were within their rights. However, on the matter being reported to Bhamo, Mr. Langtry, of the Burma Military Police, with a well armed force, was despatched, and he carried a new stockade which had just been completed, killing seven, capturing twenty-five, and taking nine standards. The men holding the other stockades discreetly fled. General Liu found it convenient to quit the locality at this time; and the two parties took leave of each other in the most friendly manner on April 2, but the surveyors were no nearer any settlement of our frontier disputes with China than they were the day they started out. It could not be said they were no wiser, however, for they had learnt much of Chinese character than ever they knew before. General Liu's men had no idea of the use of surveying instruments, and though a supply was by request sent to them from Calcutta they never handled them, except perhaps as playthings. In everything the British party did the Chinese imitated them. Did they hoist a flag, the Chinese ran one up immediately. Did a bugler sound a call, their horn-blower responded. When our people fired a gun at sundown, they dug a hole in the ground and made a little explosion in it, and when our men went to revolver practice, the sounds of shots were promptly heard in reply on their side of the river. They went so far that when our men sent their ponies out to exercise the Chinese ponies went out too. Only in the matter of work did they decline to imitate our men, the consequence being the failure to carry out the work for which they were selected.

IT is refreshing to read the report on irrigation in Sind for the year 1897-98, as it not only speaks of financial prosperity but commends the officers for the zeal and ability with which the management of the canals and embankments has been carried on. The net consolidated revenue on Government land from canals amounted to Rs. 65,30,819, and during the year the cultivated area extended to 2,525,039 acres, the increase in the one case being over seven lakhs and in the latter of 280,908 acres. The inundation was an exceptionally favourable one, with the result that there was a large increase of cultivation in both the kharif and rabi seasons. The height of the inundation of the Indus was a record one, and the supply in the canals generally was excellent. There was an increase of 24,788 acres irrigated in foreign territory. The cultivation from Government canals in foreign states is an important matter, and in the memorandum a suggestion is made for more efficiently keeping records. As is to be expected in years of high inundation, the revenue from unauthorized cultivation was large, being Rs. 1,96,258 against Rs. 1,25,741 in the preceding year. The total expenditure on maintenance and repairs was Rs. 19,66,918, against Rs. 22,43,516 the previous year, and the amount is also nearly half a lakh under the quinquennial average. The crop value per acre is put down at Rs. 17. There is a very satisfactory increase in wheat cultivation, and the percentage under rice is almost the same, though slightly in excess of the previous period. Attention is drawn to the unrestricted increase in rice cultivation; which is a serious factor in the present system of irrigation and irrigational settlement, because it leads to the occupants at the tails of the canals being deprived of their fair share of the water. Different remedies including prohibitive rates and prohibition generally are suggested, of which the former would, in the Acting Commissioner's opinion, be at once impossible and immoral; while of the latter a measure only could be achieved by providing, in the case of granting waste lands, a condition that rice should only be cultivated with the joint permission of the Canal and Revenue officers.

THE state of education in Mysore, as recorded in the report for 1897-98, is not altogether satisfactory. There was a decrease not only in the number of educational institutions, but also in the number of scholars under instruction. The falling off is due entirely to the closing of private schools, as Government institutions have increased by 79 and their pupils by 104, but there are 3,748 less children receiving tuition than the previous year. During the period under review scarcity and illness prevailed, and to these causes the absences must be attributed. The aggregate expenditure of the Education Department was Rs. 9,87,430 as against Rs. 9,16,694. The results of the Mysore Lower secondary examinations were again unsatisfactory, only a very small proportion of the candidates presented passing in English. A revised curriculum for Anglo-Vernacular schools has recently been introduced, and an improvement is anticipated. The number of girls' schools was increased from 170 to 186, and it is pleasing to note in the percentages of boys and girls under instruction, the latter has also slightly advanced.

OUR Simla correspondent writes:—General regret is felt here at the coming departure of Mr. Thorburn, so long and of late so dramatically connected with public affairs in these parts, and no less of Mrs. Thorburn, one of Simla's most gracious and charming hostesses. Mr. Thorburn has never allowed his marked individuality to lapse and merge as so many do into the weary Anglo-Indian official type, and we shall miss him the more in that he is different from other people. His new novel, "Transgression," has not yet reached Club or Library or bookshop in Simla, but our appetites are being whetted by many reviews. Some of them I notice take exception to the fact that "Transgression" has a political theory to uphold, and instruction upon various local matters to impart, as well as a domestic drama to work out; but it seems to me that without some such incentive the book would never have been written. Apparently it contains further plain speaking, for there are dark rumours to the effect that decapitation is yet possible before the author completes the term of his service; which, of course, is in the nature of a joke. The guises of fiction are open to all of us—the Viceroy himself, one imagines, might write inflammatary things in a novel and get into no particular trouble.

FURTHER particulars have been received of the attack on the baggage of the Political Officer at Wano. It appears that the baggage started at 10-30 on the night of the 19th instant under escort of a chuprassi and 6 levies. Shahzada Ghulam Muhammad accompanied it in a dhoolie, but after going a short distance the dhooli was sent ahead with three of the levies to accompany it. These got through safely. About 3 a.m. the chuprassi met three men carrying Martini-Henry rifles at Dargai Oba. These men pretended to be friendly, and having walked some way with the baggage under pretence of asking for tobacco, treacherously shot the chuprassi and took his rifle. They then fired on the camels and broke open the boxes, but did little damage. The camel "sarwans" took the news to Nyandi Oba, and the post officer went out and brought in the baggage. The news reached the Political Officer through some levies on the road two miles out of Sarwakai, and as he was hurrying on, he was fired at, as stated the other day. One of his sowars was slightly wounded, and the raiders escaped.

MR. N. M. WADIA, C. I. E., has presented the Bombay Eye and Ear Infirmary with a valuable instrument, by which all kinds of defective vision can be rapidly detected, and corrected without the aid of trial glasses.

THE total quantity of coal consumed by the standard and metre gauge railways in India during 1898 was 1,451,794 tons against 1,371,965 tons in the previous year, the total consumption being 5·82 per cent. more than in the previous year. The consumption of Indian coal increased by 6·79 per cent. and that of English coal declined by 21·25 per cent.

ACCORDING to a Colombo telegram, the Maldivian question is causing a stir locally in view of the fact that Mr. Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee, recently appointed Private Secretary to the Sultan of the Maldives, is instituting an action against Commander Field, of H. M. S. Marathon, for his removal from those Islands. The Moobhais steamer, Illeafee, from Bombay, will commence a service between Colombo and the Maldives from Tuesday next.

A RECONNAISSANCE has been made by the Assam-Bengal Railway for an extension of their system from Hajiganj on the Chandpur branch to Shatnol, a distance of 25 miles, with a ferry thence to Naraingan, 12 miles. A report with a rough estimate of cost has been submitted to Government, and it is estimated that the line can be constructed for 25 lakhs of rupees and the wagon ferry for ten lakhs.

THE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL, Bengal Command, is said to be of opinion that no native officer over 32 years' service ought to be retained in the service without very special reasons. If he could impress this on all officers holding Commands it would be well, as it would greatly accelerate promotion in the native ranks, but unless it is carried out in other Commands it is scarcely fair on those native officers in his own. There is very little difference in "personel" between the troops of the Bengal Command and those of the Punjab, and if two brothers with a year's difference in age between them had enlisted at the same time, an elder brother would not be very pleased to be retired on a pension after 32 years' service, while his younger brother was allowed to stay on to 35 years because he happened to be in another command. We think it would be a good rule, if every native officer, non-commissioned officer, and sepoy were examined medically every year after 21 years' service, and given his pension if his efficiency were found to be impaired.

HERR TYCHO MOMMSEN, the brother of the celebrated professor; celebrated his 80th birth-day the other day. Though less universally known than his brother, Herr Tycho Mommsen takes a high rank as a scientific man, and especially has he made himself distinguished in the study of Shakespeare.

THE American Anthropological Society of Washington have proposed "Amerind" as a racial name for all the American Aborigines. The word "Indian" is a misnomer of Columbus, who thought he had found the Indies. Some day our Anthropological Institute will require to adopt a scientific word for the people of the British Isles.

Professor Moritz has found that medicines are absorbed more speedily when taken in plain wate. while fasting. Soup, milk, wine, &c., retard absorption. Drugs should not be taken, with or without liquid, after meals if they are to be absorbed quickly Medicine taken in water on an empty stomach will produce an effect which would fail if it were taken after food.

MR. C. G. H. DANBY, assistant superintendent of the Bombay and Baroda Railway, has had forwarded to him at Agmere a gold keyless stop watch, with inscription, in recognition of his services to the Lancaster Rugby Football Club. He was identified with the club a great number of years, was several seasons vice-captain and also captain, and latterly had a place on the committee. He was a capital half-back, and had played for his county.

THE Emperor Francis Joseph left the Palace of Schonbrunn on July 3 for Ischl, where he arrived about two o'clock. It is understood that the Emperor is now more disposed to listen to the advice of his physicians, and that he may be expected to proceed to Gastein in a couple of weeks in order to undergo the cure recommended for the pains from which he has been suffering. These pains, although greatly diminished, have not yet quite yielded to the treatment hitherto employed.

TH Coburg Diet on July 3 adopted a Bill whereby the Duke of Albany becomes heir to the Duchy. The Bill provides that in the event of the extinction of his lineage Prince Arthur of Connaught shall succeed, and in the event of the failure of his male issue the descendants of the Prince of Wales shall succeed. The designation of the Hereditary Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg as Regent for the Duke of Albany was agreed to. The Duke of Albany must have an effective residence in the Duchy.

REMARKABLE experiments with the kinematograph in the service of medicine have just been made at the Kiel University. M. Doyen, an eminent French doctor, by means of certain alterations in the kinematogradh, states the "Chronicle," has been enabled to take a perfect series of pictures of various kinds of operations from the first cut of the knife to the laying on of bandages. Every phase of the operations was thrown on the screen with marvellous accuracy. M Doyen insists that his invention will be of incalculable benefit to the students of surgery.

IN the course of an interview reported by Herr Gustav Krause in the "Deutsche Revue," Mr. Rhodes declared himself opposed to Lord Charles Beresford's China policy, and advocated the division of China into spheres of influence. Mr. Rhodes repudiated the suggestion that he was in favour of using force towards the Transvaal, and said, "I once made a mistake. That was enough for me. I hold quite aloof from the Transvaal crisis. I have enough to do with railways and telegraphs, and the administration of Rhodesia. The Government may have it out with President Kruger on their own responsibility."

AN International Congress of Historians is to be held at Paris during the summer of 1900, at the special invitation of the Paris Societe d'Histoire Diplomatique. The success of the Congress at The Hague in 1898 has so encouraged the eminent scholars who took part in it, that they desire a repetition of so useful a gathering. The work of the Paris Congress will be organized in nine distinct historical sections—Politics, Church History, National Economy, Fine Art, Music, Literature, Philosophy, Law, and the Natural Sciences. The French historians are said to be very eager to secure the attendance of the venerable Professor Mommsen at the Congress, and the Paris Academie des Inscriptions has elected him a corresponding member, and sent a most flattering address to him at Berlin. Mommsen was born in November, 1817.

A STRIKE of some 12,000 factory hands at Brunn, the chief centre of the textile industry in Austria for reduced hours and increased wages has been brought to a conclusion by a compromise, which, says the "Times" correspondent at Vienna, is attributed largely to the mediation of the head factory inspector, the Stadtholder, and the president of the local chamber of commerce. The struggle, which lasted about two months, was conducted with great determination, although there was practically no disorder. Both sides were organised, the work-people being led by the Social Democratic Party, while the fifty-five employers affected formed a union, of which the members bound themselves to act together at all costs. The workers failed to obtain the ten-hours day they claimed, but secured a reduction of half an hour per diem on the eleven hours day which was previously the rule, together with an increase of wages of 6d per week.

A MEETING of the Social Democratic Party, to protest against the Suffrage Bill of the Clerical Anti-Semitic majority in the Lower Austrian Diet, was held on July 1 at Gratz, the Pan-Germanic capital of Styria. A comparison of the present condition of Austria with that of the empire under Metternich in 1848, by one of the speakers, a member of Parliament, was considered by the commissary of police a sufficient justification for dissolving the meeting. This incensed the audience to such a degree that the party leaders had the utmost difficulty in protecting the commissary from physical maltreatment. He sought safety in flight, but was followed by the mob, who threatened him with their sticks. Owing, however, to the intervention of the organisors of the meeting he succeeded in making his escape. The gendarmes, who afterwards appeared on the scene, were unable to prevent a procession of the Socialists through the town.

AN important proposal has been put forward within the Wesleyan Methodist Church for the establishment at Oxford of a new Theological College for the training of the Methodist ministry. At present the Wesleyans have four ministerial colleges in different parts of the country. This is said to be needlessly costly, and to stand in the way of that specialisation in teaching which is so imperatively necessary at the present day. At Cambridge Methodism is worthily represented by the Leys School: In the event of the project meeting with approval, the sale, or otherwise disposal, of two of the existing colleges is suggested, and the erection at Oxford of a new Theological College on a broad and generous scale, equipped with the ablest professors, and with all modern facilities for study. It is proposed that this new college shall not be restricted to Wesleyan students, but open to ministerial students belonging to all branches of the great Methodist family at home and abroad.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TRANSVAAL CRISIS: A JOHANNESBURG RUMOUR.

LONDON, JULY 24.

A sensation was aroused in Johannesburg, to-day, by a rumour that President Kruger had resigned.

The report was subsequently denied from Pretoria.

RUMOURED RESIGNATION OF PRESIDENT KRUGER.

JULY 25.

While official despatches from Pretoria deny the rumour of President Kruger's resignation, the latest advices from Capetown declare that the report has been confirmed, and state that the President's retirement is owing to differences with the Volksraad.

Further details are anxiously awaited.

THE KHARTOUM GORDON COLLEGE.

The House of Commons has passed the second reading of a Bill authorising the Gordon College trustees to invest in Egyptian securities.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, in the course of the debate, stated that the Government is of opinion that Egyptian securities are a perfectly safe investment.

THE DREYFUS TRIAL.

JULY 24.

The opening of the trial of Captain Dreyfus at Rennes has been officially fixed for 7th August.

WRECK OF A STEAMER.

The steamer Gersedd from the East Indies bound to Amsterdam has been wrecked off Cape Finisterre.

MARK IV. AMMUNITION.

In the Commons, to-day, Mr. Wyndham stated that owing to recent enquiries it was intended to use Mark IV. ammunition for rifle practice at foreign stations only.

THE TEA TRADE DISPUTE.

The sales of tea under the new conditions advertised for to-day were withdrawn, pending further negociations.

A small quantity of tea under the old conditions sold slowly at about previous rates.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 25.

The following is the full list of business at next Friday's Legislative Council:—The introduction of a Bill for the consolidation of Law relating to prisoners; a Bill for amending the Law relating to Courts of Wards in the Central Provinces; and a Bill to restrict Second Appeals in the Punjab; also the passing of the Army Currency Bill introduced at the last meeting, and the referring of the Press Telegrams Copyright Bill to a Select Committee.

THE SECOND BOMBAY LANCERS.

The greater portion of the 2nd Bombay Lancers being now drawn from Hindi-speaking classes, the Government of India have sanctioned Hindi as the language to be passed by officers serving with it.

SIMLA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

The judging committee of the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition, to which pictures are sent from all parts of India, will, it is understood, be the same as last year, namely, Messrs. McCracken, Swynnerton, and Cowell.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

Colonel Powell, 2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkhas, who, has been travelling in Chinese-Turkestan, left Kashgar for England by the Russian Turkestan route, on the 24th June.

In view of the disturbed state of the Kohat-Bannu border, the Government of India have sanctioned the reinforcement of the Edwardesabad garrison by an infantry wing from Dattakhel.

Of the medical officers now leaving Netley, three are allotted to the Bengal Command, seven to the Punjab, four to Madras, and seven to the Bombay Command.

Lieutenant-Colonels Allen and Grimwood, commanding 1st East Yorkshires and 2nd King's Royal Rifles, will be placed on half-pay on the 15th August and 18th September, respectively, on the completion of four years of command.

RETIREMENT.

Colonel Christie, R. E., Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Allahabad, has been permitted to retire with effect from the 7th proximo.

THE NATUS AND PLAGUE.

POONA, JULY 25.

A telegram from Belgaum states that fatal plague cases having occurred in the Natus' compound, they are being at once removed to Dharwar.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

THE EPIDEMIC SPREADING.

There were 119 cases and 98 deaths with a total mortality of 120 recorded in the City, to-day, of which Sukerwar Peith was responsible for 22 cases and 21 deaths, Bhowani Peith 22 cases and 17 cases, and Gunj 18 cases and 7 deaths. Nearly the whole of the city is infected, except two peiths, namely, Mungalwar and Narayen.

In the Cantonment there were 42 cases and 33 deaths. Plague is bad in Kamatipura and the Main Street.

In the Suburban limits there were four cases and 2 deaths; in the District 12 cases and 12 deaths.

Plague has also broken out in Wanowrie Camp; and steps are being taken to evacuate most of the crowded and unhealthy parts of the Cantonment.

The exodus is still going on, the trains and roads being crowded with people, mostly of poorer classes.

Plague is also bad in the District.

POONA FLOWER SHOW.

The Poona Flower Show will take place this year on the 22nd September.

THE RANGOON OUTRAGE.

RANGOON, JULY 25.

Several witnesses were examined to-day, and the case adjourned to the 7th August. The principal witness, Corporal Nurse, who identified Goff, one of the prisoners, as the soldier he saw coming away from the scene of the outrage, said thirty to forty men were directly concerned in the outrage, but he was unable to identify any others. When pressed on this point, witness said he could not recollect mentioning the names of several others to an officer the day after the outrage.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH UNIVERSITY SPORTS.

ALLAHABAD, JULY 25.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires:—

The temper that marked the athletic meeting between the English and American Universities on Saturday at the Queen's Club was beyond reproach. Perfect American weather prevailed. The Royal box was crowded, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, and Mr. Choate, the United States Ambassador, being present. The scene was one of greatest animation. The American competitors appeared to manifest slight nervousness over the preliminaries, but stripped admirably. Harvard and Yale cries were deafening. There were crowds of sympathisers, many, failing funds for gate money, having worked their way on to the ground to attend the contest.

The results came out as follows:—Yale nothing; Harvard, hammer throwing, 100 yards, high jump (superb performance) and hurdles, record time, being 15 3-5 secs.

Oxford long jump, Cambridge mile and a-half, mile and a-quarter, which was the finest contest of the day, and Three Miles, which was the deciding event of the day, raised the excitement to fever heat. The result produced immense enthusiasm in the huge crowd of spectators, who swarmed over the ground, throwing up showers of flags and hats. It is fully expected that the meeting will now become an annual affair, being held on opposite sides of the Atlantic alternately.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JULY 24.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan, arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, JULY 24.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant arrived here this morning.

SINGAPORE, JULY 25.

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Pekin, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Mazagon left here this afternoon, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, on Sunday noon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 24-32.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	107 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	100 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	66 13-16
Bar Silver	27 3-4

The sum of about £150,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

EUROPE HAS RIVALS.

DISTANCE COUNTS NO LONGER.

A CORRESPONDENT of the "Times" had an interesting conversation with Baron d'Estournelles, the French delegate and one of the most active members of the Peace Conference now sitting at the Hague. In the course of his remarks, Baron d'Estournelles indicated in a very striking way the vast change that has been wrought by steam and electricity:—

"Europe is no longer alone in the world. A European solidarity came into existence from the moment when, thanks to the discoveries of modern science, new worlds sprung up around us while our customers in the Far East and elsewhere were transformed into competitors, as distance counts no longer, England buys agricultural and industrial machines, even locomotives, and other things, in the United States. California and Chile send so-called Bordeaux wine to the French exhibitions. Japan sends us by its own steamers silk and cotton goods, umbrellas, toys, matches, *articles de Paris*, as well as Vienna and Berlin goods, and even condensed Swiss milk. The Argentine Republic and Australia sell us not only the wool, but also the meat of their sheep. The Cape sends us fruit. We get potatoes, butter, &c., from Canada. All that is a mere beginning. The inexhaustible reserve of Chinese production is not yet open. Henceforth, therefore, Europe must reckon not only with herself, but with the world. She must base her action no longer on antiquated traditions, but on the progress of her privileged competitors. She must at all costs follow them in their headlong course and consequently emancipate herself from the burdens with which she is handicapped. If Europe remains paralysed, divided, crushed with taxation, she will be beaten in advance. Her population will see the price of their labour diminishing from day to day until it falls to the level of the lowest market. They will get tired of working more and more to gain less and less, for they only resigned themselves to the enormous sacrifices which they are making so long as they should be necessary. But their illusion will disappear in presence of their sense of self-preservation. They are gaining knowledge and are beginning to find that they are losing to no purpose their money, their time, and their trouble, the only result being that they are threatening instead of supporting one another. Their revolt is near at hand and unavoidable, especially in monarchical countries where armies, degenerating into ruinous "gardes du corps," will apparently soon serve to maintain the authority of the Government rather than national interests. They will become in the eyes of indignant public opinion the very emblem and measure of an evident antagonism between that authority and those interests."

"The energy which Europe displays in desperate efforts to keep up immense armies should be largely transferred to her economic struggles. That change is all the more urgent, as every right-minded man is compelled to acknowledge not only the barbarism and absurdity, but also the impossibility of modern welfare. A European war would now be the end of Europe. We should be lost at home and abroad. While interrupting our production it would definitively make over our distant markets to our rivals. Our working classes would have difficulty in finding employment after peace was concluded and would hold their ruined masters responsible. The sequel of war would be general stagnation; that is to say, revolution or another kind of war—namely, social war and anarchy. If the next war at least implied the annihilation of the vanquished, the risk incurred, although the idea is abominable, might tempt an adventurous policy. But history is there to remind us that a nation cannot be annihilated, any more after Sedan than after Jena, Austerlitz, or Waterloo. The next war will no more bring a solution than did those which preceded it. Whoever the victor may be it will have to be fought over again. The States of Europe, must therefore, make up their minds to face the truth and the future with a view to settling honourably and reasonably among themselves the basis of a durable peace. All of them can and must remain faithful to their past, their traditions, and their hopes, but at the same time they must make allowances for the interest and duty of others. The welfare of Europe is at stake. Circumstances press us to effect this tardy conciliation. Let us make haste. In a spirit of mutual sacrifice let us prepare with good grace the new work which is imposed on us by the brusque surprises of progress. Let us endeavour to reconcile two lines of policy which can no longer be opposed to one another—namely, national policy and European policy."

THE MISSING RAINS.

THERE was great depression, yesterday, when there was a nearly cloudless sky over Bombay and no sign of rain. Government paper fell some points. In the afternoon appearances improved, and in the evening a heavy shower gave earnest of more as the night drew on. Government pape [illegible] its fall. We learn that yesterday morning heavy rain fell on the Ghauts at this side of Nassick and thence to Callian, that part of the Konkan being well nigh flooded. But there was no rain at Nassick. The indications generally are more satisfactory, even in the middle of the Arabian Sea.

THE Austro-Hungarian Ausgleich, said the same correspondent on July 4, may now be looked upon as complete. The last of the series of Bills in which it is embodied passed the second reading at to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies in Buda-Pesth. What remains to be done in both halves of the Monarchy is of a merely formal character. When the Hungarian Acts of Parliament are officially promulgated, the reciprocal Austrian measures will be given the force of law in virtue of the emergency paragraph of the Constitution.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

UNITED STATES AND RECIPROCITY.

TRADE WITH LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, JULY 7.

THE United States Government seems to be very busily engaged at present endeavouring to carry into effect the reciprocity section of the Dingley Tariff Law within the time limit of two years mentioned in the Act. Negotiations have recently been in progress with Brazil, Argentina, and the British West Indies. As we have previously stated, pressure has been put on Brazil to make concessions in favour of particular American products and manufactures by the threat of a retaliatory duty of three cents per pound on Brazilian coffee, a policy actually carried into effect in 1892, under the M'Kinley Act of 1890, against Venezuela, Colombia, and Hayti. The American trade in Brazilian coffee is, however, a very large one, and retaliation against Brazil, therefore, will be a very different matter from any of the precedents referred to. Already a loud outcry is being made against the proposed duty in the United States. The New Orleans "Picayune," for instance, declares that the proposal will be received with disfavour throughout the country, as it will be equivalent to placing a very considerable tax on the masses of the people, "with no sufficiently good purpose in view." It is not easy to see how the United States could satisfy their enormous coffee requirements without the huge Brazilian supplies, and therefore a rise in the price of the berry in the American markets—at least at the outset—might confidently be expected to be the result of imposition of the duty. At the date of the New Orleans paper's protest the stock of coffee in the United States and afloat thereto was estimated at 1,200,000lb., and the value of this large supply would probably be immediately enhanced by an announcement to the effect that a duty would be definitely imposed on a given date. On the other hand, it must not be overlooked that any check upon the exportation of coffee from Brazil to the American markets would probably cause a fall in the Brazilian rate of exchange, and even in the freight rates, which would enable Brazilian coffee to be laid down in New York at a proportionately lower gold price, thus counterbalancing the duty. Leaving out of consideration this possible eventual result, however, it is calculated that a duty of three cents, or say 1 1-2d., per pound would have the effect of immediately raising the price of coffee against American consumers to the extent of one-third; and such an advance would in all probability give Mr. Bryan and the Democratic party material assistance in the Presidential contest of next year. The objection of the New Orleans paper to the coffee tax is, however, manifestly not an objection to the principal of retaliatory duties, for the same journal suggests that instead of a tax on Brazilian coffee, a duty should be imposed on Brazilian sugar. The quantity of sugar imported from Brazil into the United States is relatively small, and, unlike the coffee, could be easily supplied from other quarters. Therefore, it is contended, a sugar duty would "punish" Brazil for refusing to make a reciprocity treaty without injuring the American consumer. We may take it for granted that in arguing thus the New Orleans "Picayune" does not lose sight of the fact that the State of Louisiana, of which New Orleans is the port, is strongly interested in the cultivation of the sugar-cane.

As regards Argentina, it is stated that the American Government is not threatening retaliation, but is offering to lower its duties not only in favour of hides and wool of Argentine origin, but of Argentine sugar, in return for Argentine tariff concessions in favour of American timber, mineral oil, and manufactured goods generally. As regards the British West Indies, they secured reciprocity arrangements with the United States under the M'Kinley tariff, but in so doing they did not obtain any direct advantages over their competitors in the sugar trade, but merely prevented heavy discrimination against their own exports to the United States. Now, however, agents have been sent from the islands to Washington to endeavour to obtain special advantages in favour of their sugar production in return for concession in favour of imports of American goods. The proposals, however, does not seem to be meeting with much encouragement in New York. Americans are probably thinking just now of the interests of Cuba, Porte Reco, and Manila as exporters of tropical produce, especially of sugar. There is Hawaiian sugar to be thought of also, and the Louisiana planters are not likely to view with favour special concessions to formidable West Indian competitors. On the other hand, it is contended even in New York that the concessions made by the West Indies in favour of American exports under the former reciprocity agreements had really no perceptible effect on the American export trade thither, because the goods chiefly imported from the United States are articles which the islands must have and cannot get so advantageously elsewhere, regardless of a little more or less duty. In short, though reductions of duty might lower the cost of the articles to the islanders, they would not be likely to increase the volume of such imports or benefit the American producers. The West Indian sugar, it is further pointed out, already derives some protection in the American markets from the countervailing duties imposed on "bounty-fed" sugar by the United States, and to put West Indian sugar exclusively on the free list, the duties on other sugars being retained, might involve the United States in tariff difficulties with other Powers. All this seems probable enough; but it has undoubtedly been reported from Buenos Ayres that the American Government has actually proposed a reduction, or abolition, of its sugar duty in favour of Argentina. It is possible that the American Government is contemplating a practically general abolition of the duty on cane sugar in return for reciprocal advantages and in view of its trade relations with its new possessions, with the retention of duties on bounty-fed sugar alone!

At the forty-ninth annual general meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce Mr. F. C. Danson, the president said the year 1898 had been, speaking generally, one of commercial prosperity. It was extremely satisfactory to note that Liverpool had had its fair share of the commercial activity. By the courtesy of the general manager of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board he had been furnished with the returns of the tonnage of the port of Liverpool and the rates and dues paid, during the eleven months ended 31st May last. The tonnage for that period was 9,295,495 tons, as compared with 8,837,621 in the corresponding period of the previous year. The tonnage rates during the same period amounted to £461,437 as against £436,391, and the dock and town dues reached £581,907, as compared with £547,522. The total revenue of the port for the past eleven months was £1,043,344, as compared with £983,913 in the previous corresponding period, an increase of £59,431, or nearly 6 per cent. of an advance. Going on to deal with some of the more important matters which had occupied the attention of the Chamber during the past year, the President made reference to the Merchant Shipping (Mercantile Marine Fund) Bill, relating to the light dues question. The Chamber were of opinion that such dues should be entirely abolished, but seeing that the Government had refused to make the lighting of the coast a national charge, they supported the modified views of the Shipowning Association, and approved of the bill as an instalment of what shipowners had for a long time been not unreasonably pressing for. The proposed allowances in respect of carrying boy sailors could not be deemed satisfactory, and it was to be hoped that the question, which, although mixed up in the bill with the light dues, was really an entirely separate matter, would be dealt with upon its merits at an early date. The bill which had been introduced by the Lord Chief Justice to check commercial corruption was a measure of the utmost importance to traders generally. Without in any way prejudging the matter, he thought that while the objects of the bill were such as must commend themselves to every right-minded person, the difficulties in the way of carrying out those objects without unduly hampering legitimate mercantile transactions or otherwise interfering by legislative measures with freedom of trade, were very great indeed. Alluding to the African trade section of the Chamber, he pointed out that it had done an immense amount of most useful work, and had done much to develop our trade with West Africa. The most important matter which had occupied the attention of the section had been the establishment in Liverpool of a school for the study of tropical diseases, a proposal which owed its inception to Mr. A. L. Jones, but for whose generous contribution and energetic action the scheme might, and probably would, have remained in the realms of discussion, and come to nothing. They in England as well as the colonists owed a debt of gratitude to Mr. Jones, whose name would be inseparably connected with this most important movement. It was extremely gratifying to observe a great increase in the importation or African timber to Liverpool, and he hoped the Dock Board would make adequate provision for the trade, which was as yet only in its infancy, and which might grow to considerable dimensions. Liverpool was really the home of the West African trade, and it was most important that no part of that trade should be diverted to other centres. After a reference to the work of the East India and China Trade Section and the Iron and General Metal Trade Section, Mr. Danson dealt with the proceeding of the Special Committee on Light Railways. It was he said a matter of considerable regret to him that the final report of that Committee had not yet been issued. The delay had been unavoidable, and was not due to any lack of energy. Such work could not be rushed, and the final report was of so much importance that it should have the fullest possible consideration. He understood, however, that the Committee expected to terminate its labours in the course of the next few weeks.

According to a report on the trade of Hankow for the year 1898, compiled by Mr. Consul Warren and issued from the Foreign Office yesterday, the most noticeable feature of the trade was the enormous excesse of exports over imports the value of the former being more than double that of the latter. There was a further decline in the import of British goods. Cottons, woollen, and metals all show a falling of as compared with 1897, amounting in all to some £340,000. This decline in British import trade seems likely to continue, especially as regards woollens and cottons. On the other hand the import of Japanese and American cottons steadily improves, whilst that of native cotton yarns has trebled. In cotton goods the import of all descriptions, with the exception of American drills and Japanese yarn, shows a very considerable decrease. Grey shirtings declined from 986,481 to 794,814 pieces, white 463,136 to 414,044 pieces, T-cloths from 122,230 to 73,705 pieces, sheeting, from 93,412 to 84,234 pieces, cotton lastings from 73,657 to 59,802 pieces, Indian yarn from 48,726 to 41,060 cwt. American drills increased from 164,720 to 189,225 pieces, and Japanese yarn shows 84,250 cwt as against 52,686 cwt. The Consul adds:—The so-called opening of the inland waters has done nothing to improve the position here. British merchants do not seem inclined, in view of the unsettled state of affairs, to risk capital in developing the inland trade; and unless ports are opened in Hunan, and proper means taken, by sending gunboats into the Tung-ting Lake and the rivers running into it, to afford protection to traders, there seem no chance of the opening of the inland waters of the Yangtse Valley being more than merely nominal for some time to come.

There are indications that the great rise in the prices of iron and steel is checking the demand for new steamers. Very few contracts were entered into by Scottish shipbuilders last month, mainly in consequence of the greatly increased quotations which they were obliged to give for new vessels. In some cases, it is stated, the materials had not been bought for the construction of ships previously ordered. The scarcity of ship plates and other requisites impels builders to act very cautiously in accepting further engagements; and, on the other hand shipowners hesitate to pay the enhanced prices now required. On both sides there appears to be an impression that there will be some relapse in the prices of iron and steel before long, but this view is not at all extensively shared by producers of these materials. Meanwhile shipbuilders have plenty of work in hand, although operators are in some cases delayed owing to the relatively small supply of materials. The tonnage of the vessels launched in Scotland last month was not very large, reaching only 38,565 tons, as against 51,072 tons in May. In the first half of this year the launchings were 256,310 tons, against 227,608 tons in the corresponding portion of 1898, 159,450 tons in 1897, and 201,292 tons in 1896. Amongst the vessels put into the water last month was a screw steamer of 5,500 tons for the Royal Mail Steamship Company one of 4,500 tons for the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company, one of 3,550 tons for a Dutch company, one of 1,234 tons for the United Steamship Company, Copenhagen, one of 180 tons for service in the Manchester Ship Canal, and a screw gunboat for the British Government.

It is announced that the German Levant Steamship Company, of Hamburg, has decided to include Algiers in the list of ports with which it maintains regular connections. It is expected that the new service will have a very important influence in promoting German trade with North Africa. Owing to the absence of such a direct service, German goods for the North African markets have hitherto been transshipped at Malta. In consequence of this, it is stated, such goods on entering the French protected markets of North Africa have been subject to the French-English maximum tariff; whereas in future such consignments going by the German Levant Company's direct line to Algiers will come under the German-French minimum tariff, a modification which, it is contended, will increase the competitive power of German productions in North Africa. The steamers will be despatched from Hamburg via Antwerp to Algiers and the through rate arrangements for goods from all German stations via Hamburg by the German Levant line will be applicable to the new service.

From Rouen we learn that the sales of all descriptions of grey and coloured cotton goods continue to be in small lots and very varied. The higher prices now demanded by producers are with difficulty obtained. Few buyers from a distance are visiting the market, business being chiefly done through the agency of the commission agents and the local mercantile establishments. Grey goods, prints, cotton velvets, and power-loom handkerchiefs have been most conspicuously in demand. There is no change in the yarn market. Even at the advanced rates recently established spinners complain of the unremunerative character of their trade, and a further advance is said to be necessary if spinners are to be kept from stopping at least a part of their machinery.

In a report to the French Government the Resident General at Tunis—M. Millet—states that the grain harvest of the Regency this year, now gathered in, is less abundant than that of 1898, although a larger area was sown. The persistent dry weather during the later period of growth greatly lessened the weight produced in the north. In the centre and south the drought has not had very serious effects. On the whole, however, the deficiency is enough to induce the Resident General to recommend a reduction in the quantity of Tunisian wheat which may be imported into France duty free this season to 750,000 quintals, and of barley to 450,000 quintals. On the other hand, the grape crops being abundant it is suggested that the duty free imports of wine be the same as last season, viz., 185 hectolitres although even this permissive limit was not actually reached. The total production of Tunisian wine this year is estimated at 250,000 hectolitres. M. Millet includes in his list of recommendations the following quantities of articles which free importation from Tunis has not been hitherto allowed, viz., 30,000 quintals of beans and 50,000 quintals of sorghum.

THE sudden and abrupt resignation of his Private Secretaryship to Lord Ripon by the late General Gordon within a couple of days after his arrival in Bombay in June 1880, must be remembered by many, writes a contemporary, as it caused a great sensation and led to innumerable conjectures. Gordon's strange behaviour has never been authentically accounted for even in the authorised biograyhies? but in the life of General Pomeroy-Colley, recently published by Sir W. Butler, we find a curious reason given on the authority of Lord Ripon's predecessor, the Earl of Lytton, who had not then yet left this country. "You will doubtless have seen," wrote Lytton to his former Private Secretary, Colley, then at the Cape, "Gordon's extraordinary letter about his resignation of the Private Secretaryship. He was much cut up by being told to write a letter to Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy informing him that Lord Ripon had read with much pleasure and interest a pamphlet sent him by that portentous Parsee. This, he said, was making him tell a lie, since he well knew that Lord Ripon had not read the pamphlet at all!" This, whether it was the true reason or not, is certainly characteristic.

THE KHOTI BILL.

REPRESENTATION FROM RATNAGIRI.

A PETITION signed by Kashinath Ramkrishna Korgawkar, Secretary of the Committee, appointed at the public meeting of the Ryots of the Khoti villages in the Ratnagiri District, held at Madhavbag in Bombay, on the 9th day of July has been forwarded to the Bombay Government with reference to the Khoti Bill now before the Legislative Council:—

Most respectfully shewth—In accordance with a resolution, adopted at the public meeting of the Ryots of the Khoti villages in the Ratnagiri District, held on the 9th instant, at Bombay (a copy of which has already been forwarded to your Excellency under the Chairman's signature), your Excellency's humble Petitioner craves leave to respectfully submit that the Bill, introduced by your Excellency to amend the Khoti Settlement Act of 1880, has the entire approval and support of the Ryots in the matter of the proposed abolition of the existing appraisement system. The Ryots assembled at the said meeting, and numerous others, who are at present residing in the District of Ratnagiri, in their communications to the Maratha Aikyaitchu Sabha, have all unanimously expressed their full appreciation of your Excellency's measure and their sincere gratitude to your Excellency's Government for its endeavour to abolish a set of rules and practices which have been a source of oppression and hardship to them. The Royts feel grateful to all those Government officials, under whose cognisance the system of estimating cropshare came from time to time, for having in unmistakable terms condemned it as being absolutely unworkable, impracticable and oppressive—views which are fully in accord with the best experiences of the Ryots. The latter look with satisfaction upon the fact that your Excellency's Government has taken up this matter in hand with a view to better the condition of the crop-share paying occupancy tenants by the abolition of the system and cancellation in toto of the appraisement or Abhavni rules. Since the introduction of the Bill the Ryots have noticed with concern that powerful influences are at work to frustrate the efforts of Government by representations to the effect that the crop-share system is just and equitable, and the abolition of it means interference with immemorial and vested rights. Your Excellency's petitioner therefore avails himself of this occasion to state that the occupancy tenants of the Ratnagiri District entirely support the grounds and reasons stated by the Honourable Member who introduced the present Bill in Council.

Your Excellency's humble petitioner further begs leave to make a few observations with regard to the measure under consideration. Firstly as regards the nature of payment. The Ryots will consider it a great boon if it be left to their option to pay the rent to the *Khotes* in kind or coin and your Excellency's humble petitioner submits that it is but just that the nature of payment should be left to their option as the Khotes would in no way be inconvenienced by either kind of payment, as they are usually well off being grain dealers and money lenders in the villages. On the other hand having regard to the impecunious condition of the Ryots if the option of receiving rent in either way is given to the Khot it may frequently prove an instrument of oppression in his hands.

Secondly it may be pointed out that the decision come to by a Khoti Settlement Officer under the amended Section 33 would be final and the aggrieved party would have no remedy by way of appeal if the decision proved erroneous and incorrect. It may not even be competent for your Excellency's Council to question the correctness of it and set it aside. Hence to guard against possible injustice some provision, expressly empowering the aggrieved party to appeal to a higher authority should, it is humbly submitted, be inserted in the section.

Besides the above the following minor changes, if made in the amended section 33, will give great relief to the parties concerned.

In rule V. clause (B) the period of revision might be extended from four years to eight years. Your Excellency's petitioner's object, in suggesting that the period of revision might be enhanced to eight years, is to increase the security of the tenant that at least for that interval of time he will not be disturbed as regards the payment of rent. This will also tend to greatly reduce litigation, as the Khot, in consequence of the enhanced period for revision, will not have such constant opportunities to apply to the Settlement Officer for revision of the entry, as he would otherwise have.

In Rule VI. clause (B) after the words Recording Officer the words "either by himself or themselves or by his or their recognised agents" may be added. This will dispense with the personal attendance of a Khoti sharer when he is absent from his village and prevent the managing Koht from entering into a binding agreement with a tenant, in fraud of his co-sharer.

Your Excellency's Petitioner, therefore, prays that:—(i) the abolition of appraisement system as introduced in the Bill be carried into effect, (ii) the nature of the payment of rent should be left to the option of the Ryots, (iii) some provision for appeal against the decision of Khoti Settlement Officer may be inserted in the amended Section 33, (iv) the time for revision of the entry in Rule V. clause (B) of the same section may be extended to eight years, (v) in Rule VI. clause (B) of the same section after the words Recording Officer the words "either by himself or themselves or by his or their recognised agents" may be added.

And for this act of grace and kindness your Excellency's petitioner as in duty bound will ever pay.

Bombay, 24th July 1899.

THE CUSTOMS PROSECUTION.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Balkrishna Gunesh Jambekar, head cashier in the office of the Collector of Customs, Bombay, was again charged with receiving Rs. 3 from one Maneckchand Rupchand, a Marwadi, as illegal gratification for doing an official act. Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, assisted by Mr. Rustim Pestonji Jehangir, Assistant Collector, prosecuted; while the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji and Dinshaw, defended the accused.

The name of Maneckchand Rupchand, who is now out of Bombay and against whom a summons had been issued, was called out twice but he did not put in his appearance.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta remarked that it was desirable that they should have some definite reply from the Political Agent of Bikaneer, where the complainant was. His information was that the business for which the man had gone there had long been over and counsel suggested that he did not want to come to Bombay for the purpose of being further subjected to cross-examination.

His Worship remarked the question was what they were to do in the event of the man not turning up at all.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta said he had thought of that contingency and it was his intention to ask the Court that the complainant's evidence be struck off.

His Worship adjourned the case for three weeks, in order that a new summons requiring the attendance of Maneckchand be sent to Bikneer.

Mr. Mehta informed the Court that they knew a firm at Bikaneer through which they could serve the summons on Maneckchand. The firm to which he belonged was well known and it was not difficult to get his address.

Mr. Nicholson then tendered Mr. Rustim Pestonji Jehangir for cross-examination.

Mr. Mehta said no notice had been given to them that Mr. Rustim would be presented for cross-examination, and he was, therefore, unprepared to go on with that process. Secondly, they would cross-examine him on such future occasion when the law would allow them to do so.

The case was eventually adjourned to 15th proximo.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending 21st July, were as follows:—

	Cases.	Deaths
Cities.		
Bombay	84	60
Karachi	2	3
Poona	*572	665
Districts.		
Ahmednagar	13	11
Kaira	11	7
Broach	12	6
Surat	38	29
Thana	64	60
Nasik	193	143
Poona	37	32
Satara	154	122
Sholapur	1	1
Kanara	20	22
Belgaum	451	335
Dharwar	68	44
Bijapur	26	13
Political Agencies.		
Baroda	2	1
Kolhapur	400	320
Cutch	13	6
Rewa Kantha	4	2
Aundh	11	6
Savanur	0	1
Total	2351	1803
Week ending July 14th	1898	1459
Total to date	207,390	211,387

* For eight days.

AN OLD LOVE STORY.

NAPOLEON AND JOSEPHINE.

(*Continued from last Wednesday's Gazette*).

HIPPOLYTE CHARLES.

JOSEPHINE did not, unfortunately, stop at neglect. She was surrounded by a large number of young officers, who flattered her and paid court to her; and if the memoir writers be not all liars, she gave Napoleon abundant cause for jealousy. One man in particular seems to have attracted her fancy; and with that tragic contrariety of passion, it was a man, above all others, whom it is grotesque to put in contrast with Napoleon.

There was in the Army of Italy a young hussar officer named Hippolyte Charles. He was small, thin, with a brown skin, hair black as jet, but with regular features; a great dandy—in short, the typical monkey-man—all shallowness and good clothes and silliness. He belonged to that strange race, neither altogether man nor altogether woman, who divide, with the burly animal, the favour of women. It has been suggested by some student of human nature that the cause of the success of this race with women is that they are so near akin to women that they divine their weaknesses, and are able to play upon them. There is a story to-day of an actress of genius—a woman, too, who has had plenty of disillusions in her life, and who was at one time supposed to be an incurable hater of man—there is a story of such a woman, I say, being the bond slave of a gentleman who wears frills on his shirt and curls his hair. When you have exhausted the eccentricities, the follies, and the cruelties of love, then you understand all life; but then you never reach that point.

Napoleon was not a man to bear patiently any interference with his rights; personal dignity, too, was an unknown thing with him when his resentment was strongly aroused; and he was guilty of the appalling bad taste of issuing an order under which Hippolyte Charles was "banished from the Army of Italy by order of the Commander-in-Chief." There is something strangely and even pathetically contradictory in this revelation of the inner Napoleon at this moment of his life. There are few pages, if any, in his history which are so full of his glory as those which belong to his first campaign in Italy. He gained many victories afterwards, some of them even greater than those in Italy; but by that time he had already reached, or was approaching, the very pinnacle of his reputation, while in Italy he was just beginning, and he had all the world before him. And yet here he is, while all France is ringing with his glory, and there are before him the dazzling visions of all the greatness there is going to be, tearing out his heart because one woman with a shallow head and a light heart, prefers to him a popinjay in his hussar uniform.

DISILLUSION.

Men and women, even when they are both the best of people and are tied by sincere attachment and respect, have a good deal to forgive each other; and there is a great deal that they ought to forgive and can forgive. But to forgive is easier than to forget and there are certain wrongs which, however much they may be forgiven, mark ineffaceable epochs in the lives of two people. One day everything is all right between them; the next something has happened; not only is the whole aspect of the world changed, but the two are never exactly the same beings to each other again. A witty French writer has said that every man finds the day after his marriage that he has never known his wife; that whatever he may have thought, the woman is entirely a different woman from what he had supposed her to be. She may be a good woman or a bad woman; she may be better, or she may be worse than he expected the point is that the two beings are not in the least like each other; they are as wide apart as if they were strangers.

And similarly some events—a disillusion, a little deception, perhaps a passing fancy, whatever it may be, comes between a man and a woman; and immediately they see each other in an entirely different aspect. They may think better of each other; or they may think worse; they never again think quite the same.

Some such epoch came in the lives of Napoleon and Josephine after these events in Italy. Pain where he expected raptures; indifference where he had looked for worship; an empty house where he had run to find open and loving arms; above all, the preference of a poor creature such as Hippolyte Charles to a demi-god among men as Napolean already felt himself to be; all these things destroyed the first bloom of love from this time forward there is a difference in all the relations of Napoleon and Josephine. His letters became colder and less frequent; above all, the epoch of blinds confidence—if it ever existed and I think it did—is past and Napoleon's mind is open to all the poisonous seeds of jealousy and distrust.

EGYPT.

The Egyptian campaign was but too well calculated to bring things to a head. Josephine accompanied him part of the way, but she did not go beyond the shores of France; and thus there began a long separation, and at a perilous moment in the lives of both. Josephine was still young and silly enough to allow her vagrant fancy to mislead her; Napoleon was still a young soldier in the midst of perilous adventures, and with some pretty women among the wives of his officers. And to add to the complications of the situation, there was already that fierce feud between Josephine and the family of Napoleon which never paused for one hour during all the years the two remained together.

The brothers of Napoleon and his sister also were in Paris behind him; they were not only watchful and jealous, but malignant critics of Josephine's conduct and whatever could be said against her, they were sure to say very soon.

And Josephine was only too ready to give them plenty to report. She had coaxed Napoleon into buying Malmaison—her favourite residence; the place where ever afterwards she most willingly lived—the place where finally she died. She renewed acquaintance with Hippolyte Charles; allowed him to visit her; and, finally, actually brought him to live in Malmaison altogether. And he was just the man to give himself the airs of a proprietor wherever he went. All these things reached the ear of Napoleon far away in Egypt; and there are abundant proofs of how much he suffered. His letters are still extant; and show—as in the diagnosis of a secret disease, or the progress of a fatal illness—the successive steps by which the love of Napoleon descended from ardour to carelessness, and finally to aversion and despair.

Take some of the letters to his brother Joseph as indicating the first epoch. "Look after my wife," he writes to Joseph; "see her sometimes. I beg Louis to give her good advice." To Josephine herself he writes with tenderness; though with none of the fierce and vehement passion of the letters from Italy. "Your affection," he says in one of his letters, "is very dear to me. Were I to lose that and to see you betray me, I should turn misanthrope; it alone saves me. One is in a sad plight when all one's affections are centred on one person." To all the men around him, he makes confidences of his affection. "Though Napoleon," writes Bourrienne, "was passionately devoted to France, though he was anxious for his own glory, there was still a large place kept for Josephine, of whom he almost always spoke to me in our familiar conversation."

But report succeeded report, and at last there came one of those outbursts of rage which occasionall overwhelmed him. Junot—one of his most truste subordinates—had come from Paris, and he wa brutal enough to repeat some of the reports whic were current as to the behaviour of Josephine Napoleon rushes to Bourrienne. His voice is stifle with rage. He bursts forth: "Josephine . . . . an I am six hundred leagues away. . . . Josephine, t have thus deceived me! She—she . . . . woe t them! I will exterminate the whole tribe of fop and puppies. As for her—divorce! Yes, a publi overwhelming divorce. I know all."

Bourrienne, astounded that a man with so muc as Napoleon had to live for, with the great Im perial orb already steadily arising above the hor zon, should give way to such despair over woman—seeks to draw the enraged husband bac to a sense of proportion, and talks to him of th consolations of his glory. "My glory!" exclain Napoleon, in one of those outbursts of huma despair that make you feel towards him somethi of pity for the mere man instead of the awe an repulsion which he inspire in his moments power and grandeur. "My glory! What would not give if only what Junot has told me were n true, so dearly did I love that woman."

The fatal word divorce is here spoken for t first time. It is a word which carries a terrib warning to Josephine; it is a word which lat on haunts her every moment for many years, poiso her existence, chills her raptures, comes, black a menacing, across her glories. It is the word un which she finally sinks into nothingness, deserti and death? It is impossible not to feel pity for in the long an desperated struggle she made agai her fate but it must here be acknowledged that it w her own conduct which first brought the idea i the mind of Napoleon.

THE RECONCILIATION.

When married people have got to the point wh Napoleon and Josephine had now reached, furt developments often follow. Napoleon, who up to t had not noticed other women much, began to attentions to Madame Pauline Faures, wife of one his officers, and there is a well-known scene on wh Taine lays great stress, in which Napoleon avow his attraction without much disguise, and, inde without much decency.

At last the time came for Napoleon's return France. His name and glory had become familiar to the nation, and already he was recei everywhere with wild and universal acclamati which served to reveal the mind of the country, w the forerunners of his extraordinary popularity, led him to the greatest throne of modern times, sped at last to his home in the Rue Chantereine— humble and "bourgeois" dwelling in which he first fallen in love with Josephine. The hideous perience of Milan was repeated; when, at six o'c on the morning of a chill October, Napoleon arri in his house there was no one to receive him!

On this occasion poor Josephine, for once, was to blame. She knew all the things that had b said against her; perhaps she was conscious also of the essential truth of these damaging attacks; and she felt that every precaution was necessary to secure herself from exposure, disgrace, ruin. So she set out to meet Napoleon on the way, but she missed him by a mistake in the route, and so she was not in her home to have the first word with him; to win him back by an immediate appeal to his old adoration and his senses.

For some time Napoleon and she, then, lived in different houses; and Napoleon, loud in his wrath, spoke of at once initiating divorce proceedings. Apparently the two were separated beyond any chance of reconciliation. Napoleon had a good right to feel especially exasperated at this particular moment in his career. The voice of France, from one end of the country to the other, was calling to him to seize power, and restore something like order and stability to the country. His own inner voice was telling him at the same time, that with his mighty gifts, his skill in battle, his tremendous courage, his genius for administration, his power over the wills of men, he was equal to the great situation. Napoleon afterwards said that it was not till after Marengo, and his wonderful victory there, he realised that he was an uncommon man. This was after Marengo, and he was undoubtedly conscious of his overwhelming greatness.

But there were plenty of obstacles in the way. Between him and supreme power stood the laws two legislative assemblies determined to fight for their rights, and a regular, though a weak government. And at the head of the regular government as chief Director stood Barras, and Barras was a man, the courage, the cold selfishness, the ruthlessness of whom Napoleon knew too well; for Barras was the man with the glittering eyes, the heart of ice, the cold courage, who had even taken Robespierre by the throat, when Robespierre made the blood of other men run cold by even a single one of his frozen looks, and by his omnipotent command of the knife of the guillotine. And what Barras had done to Robespierre he was quite ready to do to Bonaparte.

This then was the position of Napoleon; he stood between the throne and scaffold; and one false step meant that the axe, instead of the crown, would have his head. And it was at a moment like this that he was confronted by his miserable domestic unhappiness. Josephine afterwards was of immense service to Napoleon by her wonderful social gifts; but there were many bitter moments in his life to look back upon in which her follies nearly cost him his glory and his life.

And it must be said that the facility with which in the end Napoleon forgave Josephine when he had such just right to resentment, is a convincing proof both of the sincerity of the love he once bore her and of a certain placableness in his disposition, which relieves the rigid and sometimes stern grimness of his character. For Napoleon did forgive her. The scene of reconciliation is well-known; it has been given to the world in thousands of pictures, and it has figured over and over again on the stage. Josephine, despairing of all other methods of softening the heart of Napoleon, resolved approach him with her children as her allies and her intercessors. With young Eugene on one side, with Hortense on the other unfortunate woman came into the presence of Napoleon. He received her at first with "calculated severity"; "with the coldest indifference"; so says Bourrienne, who was present at the interview. But the mother wept; the two children wept and clung to her; Napoleon broke down; he opened his arms, and forgave his wife.

CALM HAPPINESS.

But it would be impossible to expect that the future would be entirely as the past. Married people are often able to get on very well together long after their first faith in each other has disappeared; and so it was with Napoleon and Josephine. "The Emperor," says Mdlle. Avrillion, one of the ladies of the Court, "was in reality one of the best husbands that I have known. When the Empress was poorly he passed near her every hour he could spare from his work. He always went into her room before going to bed, and very often when he awoke in the night, he would send his mameluke for news of Her Majesty or else come himself. He was tenderly attached to her." "How touching the peace that reigned in the Imperial household," says Constant. "The Emperor was full of attentions for his wife, and used to amuse himself by kissing her on the neck and the cheeks, tapping her face, and calling her his 'great stupid.' She often read new books to him; he liked her to read to him, as she read admirably, and much enjoyed reading aloud. When the Emperor showed an inclination to go to sleep, the Empress used to descend a little stair case and rejoin the company in the drawing-room just as she had left them."

(To be continued.)

CANADA AND THE STATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your editorial of July 15 on the cablegram *re* the reasons given by the Premier of the Dominion of Canada for going contrary to the action of the local British Columbia legislature calls for remark. You say: "The Far Eastern question is evidently troubling the statesmen of the Canadian Dominion. With amusing naivete the Canadian Premier informs the Dominion Parliament that the question of Japanese immigration must be governed by imperial considerations, giving as a reason that if Great Britain were precipitated into a war in the Far East, the support of Japan would be of the greatest importance." It is quite true Canada is a young country, and as such she has not had much experience in diplomacy, but she has problems of an imperial character, that she is bravely trying to solve, in which she deserves the support of at least the other portions of her Majesty's empire. She has a population greater than that of Ireland and nearly double that of Scotland. Scotland, though small, has always had something to say worth listening to in the Parliament of Great Britain. Canada has modestly refrained from giving advice to the Mother Country in connection with matters foreign to the Dominion. She has a territory nearly as large as that of all Europe, being 3,330,000 square miles. You may say: "Yes, but what is the good of it all." Anyway, it is there, and with the population so scattered, living in different climates and under different educational influences, it requires all the more statesmanship, looking forward to the time when Canada may have a population of sixty or seventy millions of people, to lay aright the foundations for maintaining the unity and highest welfare of the inhabitants and for the development of her untold natural resources.

Already she has tackled some difficult problems with a good measure of success. We have the federation of the different parts of Canada into one Dominion; the building of railroads in every direction including the line of railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific. She is just now completing the construction of canals capable of taking a vessel with a displacement of 14 feet, so that ships may go from the Atlantic nearly 2,000 miles into the heart of Canada. The boundary question between Alaska and Canada is one also now engaging her attention. In this matter also many people misunderstand the attitude of Canada, and owing to the change that has taken place in their diplomatic creed, since the war of the United States with Spain, many people are inclined to clap on the back anything from the United States, even the unauthorized statements of Yellow journalism. Canada in that matter demands what is right, seeks what might be helpful to, both Canada and the United States, and was and is willing without any conditions to let the whole boundary question be settled by arbitration.

The people of British Columbia feel that, so far as immigration of people from the Far East, to the near west, is concerned, they are much more involved than the more remote eastern and middle Canada, and hence their judgment, that the Japanese are to be classed with the Chinese as undesirable immigrants should be respected. And so it probably would be if it did not interfere with imperial policy. I believe no objection was made by the Dominion Parliament, until it was pointed out by Mr. Chamberlain that the legislation would not be satisfactory to Great Britain. Sir Wilfred Laurier, Premier of Canada, has not got the machine type of man, that is so commonly found in Europe to deal with, but he has an intelligent people, who want to know why things are allowed or disallowed. Hence he was bound on behalf of his Government to give good reason for an action, which many in the west, rightly or wrongly, will feel to be an injury to the country. Unless British Columbia is guided by something more than mere mercantile considerations, Laurier's Government will lose votes there. Under such conditions Sir Wilfred Laurier was bound to tell the people the truth. And I feel sure that when the position is rightly understood he will be esteemed, not blamed, for his straightforward, manly patriotism to that greater empire of which Canada forms a part. As a Canadian, who has been enough out of Canada to form a fair judgment, I can possess my soul in patience, for the day is not far distant when Candians will be as much sought after as their kith and kin south of them now are.—Yours, &c.,

J. BUCHANAN.

THE HILL FORESTS OF WESTERN INDIA.

LECTURE BY MR. H. M. BIRDWOOD.

(Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

MR. H. M. BIRDWOOD, C.S.I., LL.D., M.A., late Member of Council, Bombay, and Vice-President of the Bombay Natural History Society, in his paper at the Lecture Hall, Greater Britain Exhibition, on the 4th July continued thus:—

"Thus, not only have the hills themselves become a dismal and profitless waste, but the fertility of extensive areas of cultivation near their base has been completely destroyed by the stony deposits laid on them." (Lt.-Col. Bailey on "Forestry in India" "The Scottish Geographical Magazine" for 1897, p. 580). Similar causes have produced similar effects in other parts of India. I can myself speak of some of the districts to the south of Bombay, between that great Western ramp of the table-land of the Dekkan—the range of the Sahyadri Ghats—and the sea; a narrow hilly tract of land known as the Konkan and traversed by numerous streams having their sources in the Ghats. Within living memory, many of the hills were well wooded and some of the streams were navigable by larger craft than any that can now make their way to the towns and villages on their banks. Here, as elsewhere, disastrous results have followed the destruction of forests. The mould which, in the shelter of the jungle, had been formed during centuries, on the rocky surface of the hills, to which it had been bound by a living network of fibrous roots, became exposed to the full force of the monsoon rains. The average annual rainfall near the sea amounts to about 80 inches and gradually increases, till, about 30 miles inland, at the ridge of the Ghats, which forms the water-shed of the rivers flowing eastwards and westwards, it reaches an average of about 280 inches in the year. A wide view of these Konkan Hills is obtained from the Hill station of Mahableshwar, on the crest of the Western Ghats, at a distance of about 80 miles in a south-easterly direction from Bombay, and I well remember a conversation I once had there with Mr. Allen Shuttleworth, who, for many years held, with distinction, the office of Conservator of Forests, from which he has lately retired. Like other officers of his department, he was full of zeal for his work and spoke in indignant terms of the folly and the mischief of which the evidence lay before us in sun-baked summits and barren sides of hills, which, not very long ago, were clothed with all the glory of tropical vegetation. It is not easy to appreciate all the mischief that has been done. The silting up of water-ways alone means commercial loss to the whole country-side. It also means agricultural and pastoral loss to those from whose possession the soil itself has slid away, past recovery. In many places in the Southern Konkan District good soil is only now found in depressions on the surface of the laterite rock of the district from which it could not be washed away. The whole community must suffer also from the increased cost of fuel and timber.

It is easy, in the light of our present knowledge, to condemn the heedless policy of the past. But I doubt whether it is for us in England to cast the stone. Though England has done a great deal towards the education of scientific foresters, we have the testimony of Sir Joseph Fayrer that it makes one almost ashamed, when travelling almost anywhere on the continent, to see how comparatively well the woods are cared for there, and how they are neglected here. "There were miles and miles," he is reported to have said, "especially in the North, where there were only little bits of cover here and there, thoroughly neglected and of no use at all, except, perhaps, as shelter. There was no knowledge and no care, trees were planted and left to grow, or be blown down by storms, and there was practically no re-planting." ("Journal of the Society of Arts," Vol. XLIII., p. 107). Such a remark would not, I think, be applicable to any rural district of British India, at the present day.

It was not, however, until the increasing difficulty of meeting demands for public works indicated unmistakeably the existence of a timber-famine, that the Indian Government realized the gravity of the situation. According to Dr. Schlich, the remedial measures at first adopted were only "half-hearted." But when their insufficiency was made clear, a special State Department was organized. The efforts which preceded that event were not, however, unimportant or without effect on subsequent arrangements. Indian Botanists had long urged on the Government the necessity for establishing a regular system of forest administration and effectually preventing, in the public interests, the continued destruction of public property of enormous value; and the dawning of a new era was marked by the appointment, in 1847, of the late Dr. Gibson to be Conservator of Forests in the Bombay Presidency. The most important duty assigned to him was the maintenance of the supply of teak for ship building to the Government Dockyard in Bombay; and his work as a pioneer of practical forestry was of special value in Western India, where he was familiarly known as "Daddy Gibson," and is still remembered with affection by the people of the Junar district above the Ghats, where he had his head-quarters. As early as in 1847, the well-known name of the late Dr. Hugh Cleghorn, who has been described as the father of scientific forestry in India, appears in a report on the proposed conservation of forests in Mysore. In the following year, our Chairman, General Michael, who was then Lieut. Michael of the 39th Madras Infantry, and has been described by Sir Joseph Fayrer as the father and pioneer of practical forestry in India, was entrusted by the Government of Madras with the organisation of an establishment for working and conserving the public forests near Coimbatore and Cochin. He opened out forest roads and timber slips down the mountain passes and cleared belts of brushwood to preserve young saplings from fire. Indeed, in the Anamalai teak forests, he made "the first recorded attempt to protect Indian forests from injury by annual jungle fires." (Lt. Col. Bailey on "Forestry in India," "The Scottish Geographical Magazine" for 1897, p. 576). Also by giving employment to the Hill tribes he secured their co-operation in his plans. In the discussion on the paper on Forestry read by General Michael before the Society of Arts in December 1894, Sir George Birdwood referred to certain attempts in the same direction made about the same time in Bombay and Tennase rim, which, however, met with no success partly because they were on too ambitious a scale and partly because the ancient forest rights of the people were not sufficiently considered. "General Michael" he said, "set to work in a more modest manner and in a far more conciliatory spirit, and after six years his exertions which completely broke down his health, were crowned with such success that the Court of Directors in London at once took up the subject warmly, and rapidly extended the Madras system of conservancy all over India and as much of Further India as was under their rule." I trust our Chairman will forgive my quoting these words in his presence. I have felt myself bound to quote them in justice to my subject and in deference to you, who look to me for a full statement of facts. In the same discussion Genral Michael was referred to by Sir Joseph Fayrer as "certainly one of the great benefactors of India."

No account of Indian Forestry, however summary, would be satisfactory without a reference to his services. It was the enthusiasm, born of a love of woodland life, innate in such men as Dr. Gibson and himself, and the out-of-door experience acquired by them and others, whether as foresters or sportsmen and interested as such in every phase of forest craft, which really prepared a firm foundation for the stately fabric of scientific forestry raised by their successors.

It was from the City of Edinburgh, with its grand Botanic gardens, and its long array of Men of Science, prominent among them, in our own time, in connection with much that relates to the science of Forestry being Professors James Hutton Balfour and Bayley Balfour, that the effective impulse was received which determined the further development of the Forest Department. In 1850, the British Association met in Edinburgh and appointed a committee to consider the probable effects, from an economic and physical point of view, of the destruction of tropical forests. In the following year, the committee presented at Ipswich a report which embodied the general conclusions and recommendations arrived at and demonstrated clearly the importance of preserving every condition tending to maintain an equilibrium of temperature and humidity, of preventing the disappearance of indigenous forests from the wasteful habits of the people, and of taking the requisite steps for extending forest conservancy and ensuring the due and continued supply of valuable forest produce. The weighty evidence adduced by the committee and the broad views enunciated by them so impressed the Court of Directors that, within a few years, regular establishments were sanctioned for the Madras Presidency and British Burmah. In 1853, Dr. Cleghorn took up General Michael's work and was appointed Conservator of Forests in Madras, with Captain Douglas, Hamilton and Lieut. Beddome as his assistants, who, in turn, succeeded him in the office of Conservator, after his transfer first to Bengal, where he gave most efficient aid to Dr. Brandis in carrying out forest conservancy, and afterwards to the Panjab. According to Colonel Bailey, Dr. Cleghorn checked the destructive practice of temporary cultivation in the Madras forests, notwithstanding the opposition he encountered. He was ultimately successful, "because his well known desire to promote native interests inspired the rulers of the country with confidence in his proposals." In the year 1853 also, Dr. Brandis, (now Sir Dietrich Brandis, K.C.I.E.) was appointed Superintendent of Forests in Pegu, and six years afterwards was placed on special duty with the Government of India. He was the first Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India and held the office till 1881, when he went on special duty to Madras. His book on the Forest Flora of the North Western Provinces and Central India is a standard work, greatly prized by Indian Botanists and Foresters. "From the time of his appointment" says Sir George Birdwood, in his Preface to the Catalogue of the Indian Exhibit at the International Forestry Exhibition, already referred to, "the successful future of Forest Conservancy in India was assured." . . . "He, in fact, by his great capacity his wise recommendations and his personal example of enthusiastic devotion to duty, has made the Forest Department of India what it now is." We owe to Dr. Brandis, among other important services, the suggestions for the various Indian Forest Acts "which, while strengthening the hands of the Government, have secured to the people the maintenance of all the ancient rights and privileges inherited by them from time immemorial," and also the inauguration, in 1866, of arrangements for the annual supply of trained officers to discharge the duties of Assistant Conservators of Forests in India. At first, these officers were educated in France and Germany. In 1876, the student candidates were withdrawn from Germany and stationed at Nancy under an English officer. In 1885, Dr. Schlich (who had succeeded Dr. Brandis on his retirement), organized the Forest Branch of the Royal Engineering College on its present footing at Cooper's Hill.

While candidates with special qualifications for the higher grades of the Forest Department are, with some exceptions, now recruited from England, it is obvious that there must be much important work connected with the executive charge of the Forest Ranges, into which the larger Divisions are split up, the disposal of which the Government of India must entrust to officers trained in India itself. The class of Forest Rangers has been described as the "backbone" of the Department. Candidates for this branch of the Forest Service are trained at the Imperial Forest school at Dehra Dun which is attended by students from all parts of India. A certain number of Forest appointments has also been guaranteed annually by the Governments to the students of the Collage of Science at Poona. A protective service of Forest Guards is also employed for the purpose of patrolling forests and ensuring compliance with Forest regulations. The members of this branch of the service receive no professional training.

The Indian Forest Service, thus organized, has been able not only to meet the demands of India, but to help other countries; also, Ceylon, New South Wales, New Zealand, the Cape, Mauritius, Jamaica and Cyprus have all, as General Michael tells us, with just pride, borrowed officers from India to put them in the way of organizing conservancy and working their forest economically. The head of the Forest Department at the Cape and the Conservator in Ceylon are both Indian Forest Officers. The United States of America have also recognized the value of the work done in India by lately deputing an expert to study the methods there in force.

The Forests to which the Indian Forest Act of 1878 is applicable include "Reserved Forests," which are State property or over which the State has certain rights; "Village Forests" assigned or yet to be assigned by the Government to village communities from Reserved Forest areas; "Protected Forests," which, as regards the proprietary rights of the State, are on the same footing as Reserved Forests but are subject to less stringent supervision,—only certain kinds of timber being protected and all private rights of cultivation, pasturage and wood-cutting within the protected area being respected; and lastly, "Private Forests," which are controlled only to such an extent as is necessary for their regulation or protection for certain special purposes. The Forest Department has also the control of State plantations of timber trees.

The area of British India, exclusive of the Native States, is not far short of 900,000 square miles; and of this area more than 79,000 square miles had been constituted as Reserved Forests before the end of the year 1896-97. About 9,000 square miles were "protected" and nearly 26,000 square miles were tabulated as "unclassed." The total area under the control of the Forest Department amounted, therefore, to about 114,000 square miles, inclusive of about 1,100 square miles leased from Native States. Of this area,—which is only about 7,000 square miles less than that of the British Isles,—about 32,000 square miles are closed to all animals, and about 41,000 square miles are closed to browsing animals only. I am unable to give any exact statistics as at village forests and private forests; but it has been estimated that the area of Private Forests and forests belonging to Corporations, endowments, &c., is about equal to that of the State Forrests, and that the total area of Forests of all kinds is about 25 per cent. of the total area of British India. In Great Britain and Ireland the corresponding percentage is only 4. The corresponding figures for Europe and the United States of North America are 31 and 17 respectively. In European countries the highest percentage is reached in Servia, where it is 43. In Russia and Sweden it is 42; in Austria 33; in Hungary 29; in Germany 26; in Norway 25, and in Turkey, including Bulgaria, Bosnia, and Herzegovina and also in Roumania and Italy, 22. In Switzerland, Spain, France, Greece and Belgium, it lies between 19 and 15. In Holland it falls to 7, in Denmark to 6, and in Portugal to 5. Great Britain and Ireland thus show the lowest percentage of all the countries named, while India comes seventh in the list, being bracketed with Norway.—Schlich's Manual of Forestry, Vol. I., p. 54.)

The area of plantations directly under the Government of India and the Government of Madras is said to extend to 41,000 acres. In the Bombay Presidency, the afforestation of waste tracts has been pushed with vigour, but I am unable to give the acreage. One of the plans adopted by Mr. Shuttleworth, in the Central Division, as he has personally explained to to me on the site of some of his operations, on the hills near Poona, has been to sow the seeds of all kinds of forest trees and shrubs broadcast on the ground. The results of annual sowings have been satisfactory except in seasons when the rainfall has failed at the close of the monsoon. Hill-tops and stony valleys which, 20 years ago, were bare and unsightly are now well covered with innumerable saplings and most refreshing verdure. Similar results have been obtained on many of the rocky hills of the Dekhan.

The review of Forest Administration in British India for the year 1896-97, by Mr. B. Ribbentrop, C.I.E., Inspector General of Forests, shows that, in that year, which is the latest for which I have any report, the State forests yielded more than 47 millions of cubic feet of timber, nearly 100 millions of cubic feet of firewood, nearly 135 millions of bamboos and minor produce to the value of nearly 3½ millions of rupees.

In the same year the exports from British India to foreign ports included 64,221 tons of teakwood valued at nearly 7 millions of rupees; sandal-wood, ebony and other ornamental woods, worth nearly 600,000 rupees; and such minor produce as Caoutchouc, Lac, Lac-dye, Cutch and Gambier, Myrobolams and Cardamoms worth about 21 millions of rupees.

The total value of exports, which nearly reached 28 1-2 millions of rupees, was less by 6 1-2 millions than the total value for the preceeding year, the decrease being due almost entirely to the disastrous effects of plague and famine.

The gross revenue realized from forests during the years 1896-97 amounted to nearly 18 millions of rupees, the surplus over expenditure having been 8 millions. More than 17 per cent. of the gross revenue represented the estimated value of forest produce given away free or at reduced rates to right-holders and free grantees. When it is remembered that before 1843 the forest revenue which was treated as a branch of the land revenue was very trifling the progress made in the past 50 years is very remarkable. But as most truly observed by Sir George Birdwood, in the paper from which I have already quoted," the annual revenue which forest conservancy has as yet provided is utterly insignificant when compared with the capital value of the Indian forests redeemed by the British Government from certain destruction."

It would indeed be strange if such results had been achieved without opposition. I have already spoken of the conciliatory course adopted by some forest administrators towards those whose privileges were affected by the stringency of new regulations. Villagers on the outskirts of forests had for generations cut firewood and grazed cattle therein and cleared patches for cultivation without hindrance. The policy aimed at has been to stop the exercise of privileges incompatible with the continued existence of forests and to allow others, as far as possible. But the necessity for a restrictive policy at all, while necessarily distasteful to right holders, was not readily accepted as right by the Local Officers of the Indian Civil Administration, with whom it has always been an honourable tradition to seek above all things the contentment and welfare of the people. They were unable to look with favour on measures which seemed to indicate an excess of zeal on behalf of the State and to be in needless derogation of privileges long enjoyed without much apparent injury to public interests.

(To be concluded.)

DEMONSTRATIONS of hostility to the Anti-Semitic Burgomaster of Vienna and his reactionary regime are now of almost daily occurrence, the correspondent of the "Times" states. These frequently degenerate into violent conflicts between the Socialists and Anti-Semites. The Burgomaster has just threatened at a public meeting that if those attacks are continued he will give the word to his followers to pay back the Socialist demonstrators in their own coin. A significant feature of these demonstrations is that they receive countenance and encouragement from the Liberal middle-class element, which also maintains a parallel agitation against the Clerical Anti-Semitic majority.

A NUMBER of Austro-Hungarian sugar manufacturers and refiners, under the lead of the Creditanstalt and the Credit Bank, have formed an export syndicate for the purpose of exporting sugar direct to Japan. They will establish a chief agency at Yokohama and sub-agencies in ports in that country, and they hope to obtain from the Austrian Lloyd such rates as will enable them successfully to compete with China, which hitherto has supplied most of the sugar consumed in Japan. Another export syndicate is in course of formation by the Vienna Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of sending ready-made clothes and textile goods to Brazil.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

THE BATTING AVERAGES.

FROM the batting averages which are reproduced below it will be seen that the low scoring of the month of May has been followed by high scoring during the second month of cricket. As a result of this, the averages of batsmen have gone up considerably, while the bowling figures have taken a downward trend. The most noticeable feature about the batting averages of this year is the consistently good form shown by Major R. M. Poore, the ex-Poona cricketer who is playing for Hampshire. He has played 7 innings of which four were century ones, and easily heads the averages with the remarkable figure of 119·80. The success of Major Poore recalls, but rather puts into shade, the capital form displayed by another soldier—Capt. Wynyard—for the same county in the season of 1896, and it is somewhat curious that in spite of these performances the gallant Major was not selected to represent England in the fourth test match. Besides Major Poore, K. S. Ranjitsingji, Shrewsbury, Hayward, Brown, Lockwood, Abel, F.S. Jackson and A. J. Turner have also displayed fine form, all of them having averages of over 40. After a bad beginning Ranjitsingji completely recovered his form and played several good innings—the most notable of these being his 187 for Sussex vs. Surrey at the Oval—although there is no getting away from the fact that he failed to do justice to himself in the second and third test matches. The considerable improvement shown by Lockwood in batting will be welcomed by all Surreyites, but unfortunately for the great Southern County this improvement is at the expense of a corresponding deterioration in his bowling. Of the old hands Shrewsbury, Brown and Abel are all well up in the averages. The first two have played very fine cricket indeed, but the same cannot be said of Abel, and it is only his Mammoth score of 357 (not out) for Surrey vs. Somerset that sustains him in the averages. Hayward has greatly improved in batting, and it may be safely assumed that he will succeed in ousting Abel from the first place, which he so worthily held for the last four years among the Surrey batsmen. A. J. Turner and P. Perrin, the young Essex amateurs, S. M. J. Woods, F. H. B. Champain, C. L. Townsend, Alec Hearne, Brockwell and Albert Ward have all maintained their reputations, while, C. B. Fry, W. G. Quaife, and W. Gunn, although sufficiently high on the list, cannot be said to have maintained their form of last year. Brown, Ranjitsingji, Abel, Hayward and C.B. Fry have already reached their 1000 runs and I think all of them will finish up with an aggregate of over 2000 by the time the season concludes. Seventy-two centuries have been scored up till now, Major Poore and K. S. Ranjitsingji scoring 4 each, Shrewsbury, Brown, C. L. Townsend and P. Perrin 3 each, Abel, A.J. Turner, W.G. Quaife, S. M. J. Woods, Brockwell, Ward, Pougher, F. Mitchell and Trott 2 each, while 34 other batsmen have scored the century apiece. Appended are the batting averages which have been compiled up to and inclusive of the week ending July 5th:—

	No. of inns. played.	Not out inns.	Runs.	Most in an inns.	Average.
1 Major R M Poore	7	2	599	175	119·80
2 K S Ranjitsingji	26	3	1326	197	57·65
3 Shrewsbury	15	1	791	146	56·50
4 F P Knox	10	3	339	106	48·42
5 Hayward	25	2	1112	158	48·34
6 A C MacLaren	8	1	338	126	48·28
7 Brown (J T)	30	1	1356	192	46·75
8 Abel	27	2	1125	*357	45
9 Lockwood	16	3	573	100	44·07
10 A J Turner	17	1	668	121	41·75
11 Arnold	9	1	334	*125	41·75
12 F S Jackson	20	2	728	133	40·44
13 Quaife (W G)	19	3	633	148	39·56
14 Capt W C Hedley	6	1	197	92	39·40
15 C L Townsend	23	2	825	*167	39·28
16 C B Fry	26	0	1019	98	39·19
17 S M J Woods	20	1	737	146	38·78
18 P Perrin	20	3	657	*158	38·64
19 F H B Champain	12	0	461	120	38·41
20 Gunn	18	2	608	150	38
21 Hearne (Alec)	25	3	827	*162	37·59
22 Brockwell	22	1	781	147	37·19
23 V F S Crawford	11	2	330	129	36·66
24 C A Bernard	9	1	289	79	36·12
25 Ward (A)	23	2	753	118	35·85
26 H C Pilkington	12	2	344	93	34·40
27 A F Somerset	8	3	172	55	34·40
28 H K Foster	9	0	306	83	34
29 Diver	15	0	506	184	33·73
30 Col Spens	6	0	202	74	33·66
31 G Brann	20	1	639	157	33·63
32 R H de Montmorency	6	0	199	62	33·16
33 A O Jones	13	0	431	250	33·15
34 H D G Leveson-Gower	12	0	385	155	32·08
35 Robson	18	0	567	97	31·50
36 Pougher	23	2	660	105	31·42
37 L J Moon	13	1	375	138	31·25
38 J A Dixon	12	0	375	71	31·25
39 R E Foster	13	1	370	84	30·83
40 C Heseltine	5	0	152	77	30·40
41 C Robson	14	1	393	63	30·23
42 R G Kenward	6	0	180	56	30
43 P F Warner	16	1	449	150	29·93
44 Tunnicliffe	28	2	778	85	29·92
45 W Troup	17	1	474	83	29·62
46 Storer	30	5	738	96	29·52
47 C J Burnup	21	0	617	89	29·38
48 E R Wilson	18	1	494	*117	29·05
49 Tyldesley	24	1	667	100	29
50 S H Day	16	1	435	138	29
51 Wheldon	8	2	174	*49	29
52 Bagshaw	24	1	660	*77	28·69
53 A P Lucas	9	3	172	*46	28·66
54 Wainwright	25	0	715	153	28·60
55 G L Jessop	18	0	514	*171	28·55
56 F Mitchell	26	0	735	194	28·26
57 Wrathall	20	2	506	102	28·11
58 Trott	28	1	742	164	27·48
59 H W Bainbridge	8	1	192	80	27·42
60 B J T Bosanquet	13	2	299	71	27·18
61 C P Foley	10	2	215	52	26·87
62 H B Richardson	24	5	510	72	26·84
63 Paul	11	1	268	100	26·80
64 Lees	12	1	291	*64	26·45
65 C McGahey	17	2	396	*75	26·40
66 T L Taylor	15	2	343	110	26·38
67 Killick	20	3	444	140	26·10
68 H C Stewart	8	0	208	53	26
69 Tate (Sussex)	19	6	333	*59	25·61
70 L P Collins	12	0	307	53	25·58
71 Marlow	12	2	251	59	25·10
72 J Daniell	12	0	301	107	25·08
73 Sugg (F)	11	1	250	95	25
74 E F Penn	13	4	222	*32	24·66
75 Roche	18	10	194	*74	24·25
76 Hirst	25	3	529	84	24·01
77 Barton	16	1	359	63	23·93
78 H Martyn	13	2	263	61	23·90
79 W Trask	17	0	405	76	23·88
80 L G Wright	24	1	549	63	23·86
81 J R Mason	18	1	405	*181	23·82
82 Cuttell	20	0	475	120	23·75
83 T S Tishwick	13	1	282	60	23·50
84 K J Key	22	3	446	*57	23·47
85 C E de Trafford	23	1	503	117	23·13
86 F G J Ford	19	0	433	160	22·78
87 Hayes	21	0	478	58	22·76
88 Lord Hawke	20	4	363	127	22·68
89 W H Patterson	6	0	135	67	22·50
90 Gill	17	5	269	*70	22·41
91 D L A Jephson	22	0	496	74	22·38
92 G J V Weigall	16	2	312	*54	22·28
93 Mason (Notts)	7	0	155	80	22·14
94 Knight	21	1	442	*71	22·10
95 G E Winter	15	1	309	84	22·07
96 W L Foster	8	0	172	83	21·50
97 Quaife (W)	12	0	256	144	21·33
98 A M Hollins	10	0	213	63	21·30
99 A Eccles	22	0	468	63	21·27
100 R W R Blake	10	2	169	*39	21·12
101 Hale	16	0	292	72	20·85
102 Chatterton	22	0	457	63	20·77
103 J H Hogdon	17	0	350	58	20·58
104 A E Hind	12	5	144	*52	20·57
105 H T Stanley	17	1	326	127	20·37
106 Carpenter	22	0	439	97	19·95
107 A C S Glover	18	1	339	108	19·94
108 Whitehead (Leicester)	12	1	215	39	19·52
109 E M Sprot	10	0	195	37	19·50
110 Briggs	20	5	286	46	19·06
111 W G Grace	13	0	246	50	18·94
112 Denton	25	1	448	67	18·66
113 Lilley	20	2	333	*55	18·50
114 H B Chinnery	7	0	126	46	18
115 Haigh	21	3	369	71	17·57
116 Hunter	19	12	122	*24	17·42
117 Huish	17	6	191	*44	17·36
118 Soar	10	0	173	60	17·30
119 Baker	19	1	311	60	17.27
120 G H Beloe	10	2	137	52	17·12
121 Sharp (Lancashire)	10	0	171	57	17.10
122 G R Bardswell	8	0	134	56	16·75
123 King	25	2	378	40	16·43
124 Capt EG Wynyard	9	0	147	38	16·33
125 C R Hartley	15	1	220	51	15·71
126 Sugg (W)	18	1	265	65	15·58
127 W S A Brown	16	2	218	32	15·57
128 H G Owen	20	1	294	51	15·47
129 A Collins	12	1	169	55	15·36
130 Brown (Leicestershire)	20	0	304	52	15·20
131 H B Hayman	16	1	227	33	15·13

* Signifies "not out."

OVALITE.

MONSOON MUD SPORTS.

THE following is an amended programme for to-day's sports:—

1.—Tent-pegging—Horses and Ponies.
2.—Polo Ball Race.
3.—Pony Jumping.
4.—Spiral Race.
5.—Horse Scurry (Distance handicap).
6.—The Whistling Coon Stakes.

A Second Enclosure will be roped off and seats provided fo ladies and gentlemen who are not members of the Gymkhana.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle, Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon, Road, London, England.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS IN BOMBAY.

THE "Rast Goftar" says we must move with the times, and an electric tramway service will be a step in advance. Our contemporary proceeds to state: The Bombay Tramway Company is willing to move with the times on the condition that the Bombay Municipal Corporation waive their option of taking over the tramways in 1901. The Company is willing to expend fifteen lakhs of rupees in converting the horse tramways into electric tramways on the understanding that the Corporation will give them undisturbed ownership for fourteen years from 1901, the Company undertaking to carry out the conversion by 12th March, 1908. That the Corporation will give its ready assent to the proposal goes almost without saying, as the locomotion of the population of our Cosmopolis will be greatly facilitated, and speed will be increased. Time is money. As Mr. Remington explains, the present horse power precludes the ramifications of the tramway system reaching distant suburbs as the difficulty of changing horses at suitable intervals is considerable. As to the safety of electric cars there can be no doubt. Electricity is a safer agency than that of the horse, and experience in America and England has shown this to be so.

THE DETENTION OF THE NATU BROTHERS.

Some of the native journals deprecate the detention of the Natu brothers to this day. The "Gujerati" observes: The detention of the Natu brothers was the subject-matter of an interpellation in Parliament by Mr. Davitt to the Secretary of State for India. Lord George Hamilton's reply was, as usual, entirely unsatisfactory. The 'deep plot' in Poona has been unravelled but not in the way Lord George Hamilton and his advisers from India so confidently expected. The Natus, we are told, are not charged with abetment of murder, nor are they to be brought for trial. Then what is the reason for their detention in the Belgaum district? "The Government of Bombay," the world is seriously informed, "is not yet satisfied that the public tranquillity and order will not be endangered by their withdrawal." The public have as much right to judge of the situation, as it has all long existed from 1897, as Lord Sandhurst or his advisers. They never believed and absolutely refuse to believe that the cause of public peace was at any time in danger or would be so now through the presence of the Natu brothers in Poona.

THE COPYRIGHT BILL.

With reference to the Copyright Bill now before the Supreme Council, the "Rast Goftar" remarks: The Copyright Bill has passed its first reading, and the measure has been referred to local Governments for opinion. We notice that several papers have written against the measure, but they are chiefly small daily sheets which will be seriously affected by the new order of things when the duties of "scissors and paste" will be circumscribed within the limits of the new bill, and bare-faced plagiarism will be visited with a fine. We say, as we said before, and trust this point will be mentioned by the local Governments when offering their opinions on the Bill, that the measure should be made to apply to all special local telegrams as well as cablegrams.

POPULARITY OF BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

The "Indian Spectator" discourses: Much has been written about the remark, which fell from Lord George Hamilton in the course of his speech defending the Indian Sugar Duties Act, that British rule can never be popular in India. Many of the writers seem to think that the Secretary of State said something which has never been said before by English statesmen or administrators, and the noble lord himself was apparently of the same opinion, since he thought it necessary to invoke his long connection with the India Office to invest the observation with the air of a newly-discovered truth. As a fact, however, there is nothing original about the remark. It has been made more than once by many distinguished English statesmen, of whom we had occasion, within the last few months, to reproduce the words of two intimately connected with India—Sir Thomas Munro and Sir John Malcolm. This also disposes of the objection taken to responsible officials like the Secretay of State making, what has been called, "such a confession of failure." It is not a failure not to achiev what was never aimed at. Many a glorious page would have to be obliterated from the annals of Briish rule in India, if it had started with the objectt not of doing good, but of being popular.

MAHOMEDAN JURORS AND AFTERNOON PRAYERS.

With regard to the demand of Mahomedan jurors for time for saying their afternoon prayers, the "Rast Goftar" says: The European Sessions Judge in Decca refused to give a Mahomedan juror leave for a few minutes to say his afternoon-prayers. This greatly offended the Mahomedans in Bengal, and they petitioned the Government to forbid similar arbitrary conduct towards Mahomedan jurors. Sir John Woodburn referred the matter to the High Court, which has just issued to all Sessions Judges in Bengal a notice to the effect that there should, in the case of trials by Jury or with the aid of assessors, be a short adjournment daily, not to exceed half an hour, at about two o'clock in the afternoon. We call to mind during the Tilak trial the application of a Jewish juror for exemption from attendance on a Friday on the ground that it was the Jewish sabbath, but he had to attend the Sessions notwithstanding. With regard to the Mahomedan's afternoon-prayer we must say that the question has never arisen in our courts where Mahomedan jurors constantly serve.

SIR ROMESH CHUNDER MITTER.

The native papers indulge in deep feelings of sorrow at the death of Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, who was at one time acting Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court. The "Gujerati" says in an appreciative notice: Elevated to the Bench at an early stage of his professional career, he displayed very distinguished qualities as a Judge of the Calcutta High Court. His judgments are models of lucid reasoning, legal erudition and judicial wisdom. His high character and independence coupled with great intellectual attainments were recognised by Lord Ripon's government when he was appointed Acting Chief Justice after Sir Richad Garth's retirement. His failing health compelled him to retire from the Bench somewhat prematurely. Since then he has never been in robust health. But he was a true son of the soil, and as such he heartily sympathised with the Congress movement. As his health did not permit him to undertake the heavy responsibility of the presidentship of the Congress, he twice refused the honour. In 1896 he was Chairman of the Calcutta Reception Committee. But as he was ill, his address of welcome had to be read by Dr. Rash Bihari Ghose. He rendered yeoman service to his countrymen as a member of the Public Service Commission, as a Fellow of the Calcutta University, as a representative of the people in the Imperial Legislative Council and in various other directions.

THE CLEANING OF PRIVATE STREETS.

Who is to clean private streets? The "Kaiser-i-Hind" says: The question is not at all difficult. One might as well waste days and months and years, after the solution of the question as to who should cleanse the floor of a private house, the owner or the Municipality! If the rate-payers do not enjoy the privilege of using private streets, one fails to understand why they should be required to pay for the scavenging of such lanes. We for our part think that the best course for the Corporation was to ask the Commissioner to exercise his authority in this matter and to ensure by various means at his disposal a perfectly sanitary condition of private streets. Otherwise the second best course was to accept the rider to the motion, suggested by Mr. Cuffe, that in the case of private streets the cost of such cleansing should be recovered from the owners. If such a course is inconsistent with the section 365 of the Municipal Act and if it involves a great deal of worry and expense, the obvious and imperatively necessary course is to frame new laws either doing away entirely with private streets or putting the owners of such streets under an obligation to pay to the Municipality all the expenses for cleansing their streets. The interests of the poor rate-payers should on no account be sacrificed to those of the wealthy owners of private lanes.

The "Rast Goftar" writes: With regard to Dr. Viegas's motion for the cleaning of the streets by the Municipality we are inclined to think the proposition was put before the Corporation not a day too soon, for while the plague is daily working havoc in the city, the filthy condition of our streets and bye-lanes has simply become an acknowledged scandal.

FAMILY ARRANGEMENTS.

The native papers inveigh at a disproportionately large employment of members of any particular sect in Government and Municipal departments. The "Gujerati" remarks: A good deal of correspondence has been going on regarding the encouragement of 'family arrangements' in government and municipal departments. The discussion, unless it is conducted in the right spirit, is likely to do harm by rousing racial feelings and caste jealousies. For our own part, we are against all unjust monopolies whether the monopolists be Brahmins, Parsees or Englishmen. The complaints that are now being made are not of recent growth. Many a time we have ourselves received letters protesting against the appointments that are now and then made in some of the departments of the local municipality, but have for obvious reasons preferred to be silent rather than start an unpleasant controversy which is apt to be easily misunderstood. One or two of our local weekly contemporaries who were some time ago so indignant with Hindoos favouring men of their own race will find much food for calm reflection in the correspondence that is now going on. It is nothing but vanity and conceit, pure and simple, for any community to say that it is above all considerations of favouritism.

PLAGUE ADMINISTRATION IN BOMBAY.

The "Indian Spectator" seems to ridicule a phase of plague administration in Bombay in the following incident: Below we quote copy of a plague certificate which is supposed to secure the holder's exemption from detention:—"The bearer, Mr.——, residing at—, is not, to the best of my belief, a plague contact, nor does he live in the immediate vicinity of any house or hut in which there is, or has been recently, a case of plague.

This certificate is to be shown to the Medical Officer at—, "but has not the force of a pass." Note the last sentence. "The certificate is to be shown to the Medical Officer at—, "but has not the force of a pass." What, in the name of common sense, is it, then, given for? For show and make believe? Do the Plague authorities say to one another—we shall give certificates "namkewaste" now and then, but you may treat the holders as rigorously as if they had no certificates? That often seems to be the spirit of the Bombay Government's plague policy. How often has the head of the administration conveyed well-meant assurances to the public that plague rules would be worked with the greatest consideration, and that no barshness would be used towards passengers and others? The public have found out, to their cost, the value of these assurances. They now know that the smaller executives are all powerful. What is the use of a certificate that has not the force of a pass? Either it is a snare, or those that issue it know not their own minds.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, gave the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	0	0	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	2	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	5	2	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	1	20
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	2
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	14
Total	9	8	93
Total plague deaths to date	47,077	41,014	
Same date last year	10	8	96

DAMAUN.

Though after the appearance of dead rats in the Fort at Upper Damaun, two persons were attacked with symptoms of plague and the Health Officer took prompt measures to isolate them, both recovered. At Lower Damaun as the people by past experience have realised the benefit of reporting a plague case in their vicinity, every suspected attack of plague is reported to the Health Officer who examines the case and pronounces his opinion thereon. There was, however, one death yesterday from plague at Varkoond, where there have been a few indigenous cases, whereof more than 80 per cent. recovered.

BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

ON Monday afternoon, Mrs. Dimmock, the acting Vice-President of the Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association, gave an afternoon party at her residence, on Malabar Hill, to the members of this Association and some of their friends. There were present: Mrs. Hassonali Fyzheeder, Mrs. Ali N. Tyabjee, Mrs. Gostling, Mrs. G. G. Tejpal, Mrs. Mulji B. Barbhaya, Mrs. Toolsidas S. Mody, Miss Manockjee Cursetjee, Mrs. Allan Turner, Mrs. F. F. Karaka, Mrs. Rustomji N. B. Jejebhoy, Miss D. E. Watcha, Miss M. Jamshedji Jijibhoy, Miss Jamshedji C. Jamshedji Jijibhoy, Mrs. Pestonji A. Hormasji, Mrs. Rustomji S. Pavwalla, Miss Corthorne, M.D., Mrs. Budroodeen Tyabji, Mrs. M. G. Ranade, Mrs. J. V. Bhaisett, Mrs. Nanabhai, Mrs. Bapooji S. Framji, Mrs. Dorabji J. Tata, Mrs. W. Hughes, Mrs. Ali Asgher Fyzee, Mrs. M. B. Colab, Miss K. R. Kama, Mrs. Macleod, Miss Bushby, Mrs. Munshi, Misses Nanabhai, Mrs. and Misses Dhunjibhoy Nowroji, Miss C. M. Cursetji, Mrs. Donovan, Mrs. O. V. Miller, Mrs. Millard, Misses P. and B. D. E. Wacha, Misses B. R. Parakh, Mrs. M. M. Hiramaneck, Mrs. Fleet, Mrs. Hatch, Miss Hardinge, Mrs. Meherali F. Vishram, Mrs. Cumroodeen, Mrs. Edwards, Miss Clarke, Mrs. Page, Mrs. Hume, Miss Millard, Mrs. Louis Russel, Mrs. Fairclough, Mrs. Beauchamp, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Remy, Miss Allan Turner, Mrs. Douse, Miss Warren, Miss Gatrell, Miss Angelo, Miss Richardson, Miss Parsons, Mrs. Adams Wigbe, Mrs. Vernon Bayley, Mrs. Remington and Mrs. Fairclough. The entertainment consisted of a variety of reproductions by the Gramophone (Berliner's Patent), and amongst others the reproduction of a Hindoo song Hori and two Hindoostani recitations by "Ghalib" proved very amusing. Messrs. Rose and Co. kindly arranged that a lady should attend to carry out the programme, gentlemen not being admitted. The guests departed after spending a friendly and pleasant afternoon.

Odol

THE BEST FOR THE TEETH.

AND AN

EXCELLENT NOSE BATH.

All those who accustom themselves to a regular nose-bath with Odol water night and morning, will be most pleased with the agreeable results. It is done as follows:—Place the brim of the glass under the nose as when drinking, bend the head back gradually till the surface of the water is on a level with the nostrils. This will cause a little Odol water to run through the nasal duct into the mouth. Then quickly bend the head forward and spit out the water. This should be repeated 2 or3 times.

The first few times a tingling sensation will probably be produced in the nose, but this should not deter anyone from a repetition. Above all it should be remembered that the water is not to be drawn up into the nose—but gradually allowed to run into it in small quantities. As Odol is perfectly harmless, it can be swallowed without danger.

These nose baths are not only a protection against infectious diseases, but they always keep the nostrils free.

People who have taken these nose-baths daily, assert that they never suffer from colds in the head now. People who have used Odol for their Teeth decline to use anything else.

FOR SALE BY:—TREACHER & Co., Ld., THOMSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & Co., BEYNON & Co., V. FUCILE & Co., and all first-class Chemists.

WHOLESALE:—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., Sole Consignees for British-India, 23 to 31 Apollo Street, Bombay.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

The 1st battalion Grenadier Guards have a legitimate grievance, writes the *A. & N. Gazette*, and Sir James Fergusson, having satisfied himself as to the facts, has interrogated Mr. Wyndham on the subject in order that justice may be done. It seems that when the battalion was serving with the Khartoum expedition it suffered a considerable loss, the whole of its canteen stores, worth £340, having gone to the bottom by the upsetting of a boat on the Nile. The stores were for the purposes of the coffee bar, which the battalion was ordered to take with it on service, and on the matter being reported the general officer commanding the division in which the battalion served, after full inquiry, allowed the claim as a moderate one and recommended payment. But the War Office apparently has not seen its way yet to act upon the recommendation of the general officer, and so Sir James Fergusson has felt himself compelled to take up the case. Mr. Wyndham has promised that the claim shall have his consideration. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the sum mentioned will shortly be refunded, for otherwise the loss will fall, of course, on the canteen fund, in other words have to come out of the pockets of the rank and file. Such a proceeding would be disgraceful and could not be defended by the most rigid of economists.

It is a curious thing that after all our logistical experiments, adaptations from the German, &c., no effectual method of communication from rear to front of a colum on the march has yet been devised observes the "Broad Arrow." It is the commonest thing in the world, for instance, to see the leading units of even a brigade, to which the order to halt has come—as it often must—from the rear, continuing to march quite a quarter of a mile too far, from not having received the command in time. The only means employed at present seems to be an impromptu one of "passing the word" on the part of the men themselves, a method which usually results in little more than a confused roar, difficult to distinguish by distant friends from the ordinary noisy "facetiæ" of the line of march. It would seem desirable that some such device as the selection of special men for the transmission of orders, say the right guides of companies, should be adopted, for the slovenliness of the present unsystematic arrangement is the least of its defects. But our contemporary have not heard of the Norfolks at Colaba who employ bicyclists for the purpose of communicating from rear to front and front to rear.

The date of the mobilisation has now been made known, and on July 11 a number of cruisers, destroyers and torpedo-boats will hoist the pennant, the number altogether being considerably beyond what had been expected. . . . . The circumstance that in addition to the eighteen battle-ships and some thirty or forty cruisers there will be a powerful torpedo flotilla, including twenty-four torpedo-boats, is supposed to point to an attempt to throw more light on the probable use of the new small craft. If for no other reason, the fact that five vessels of the Diadem class and four of the Arrogants will be out this year is sufficient to give special interest to the work whatever it may be. With regard to the manning question . . there is no lack of men available, but to secure that this should be so it is unnecessary to alter any of the existing arrangements either for instruction or the usual drafting for home and foreign service.

The French 23-knot commerce destroyer Guichen, has not as yet proved a success. She was expected to to do 24 knots but her best under trial has been 21. She has engines of 24,000 horse-power and water-tube boilers of the "Lagrafei d'Allest" type. Probably it is the latter which are at fault, as the Lagrafel d'Allest boiler has not commended itself to foreign Admiralties or proved very successful in the French navy. It has been condemned by Italiaan experts as positively dangerous, though it is fitted in the Massena, Jaureguiberry, Carnot, Martel, Bouvines, Jemmapes, Valmy, Chateaurenault, and many of the French second-class cruisers. There are also ugly stories afloat as to the weakness of the machinery of the Bouvet, but it is doubtful whether they have any real foundation. She is the fastest of French battleships as yet completed for sea, having steamed 18·18 knots on trial, and figures in the Mediterranean Fleet.

M. Lockroy, the late French Minister of Marine had, it appears, always the intention of creating a rank intermediate between the commander and the lieutenant, the *capitaine de corvette*. It is an old idea in France, intended to give a measure of reward to the long-suffering senior lieutenants, and also provide an officer who, in battleships, by title and rank would be third in command. Although M. Lockroy will not now have the opportunity of carrying out his view, he took a step towards it just before the fall of the Ministery. He procured from M. Loubet the signature of a decree, which, without exactly creating a new rank, establishes a division in the lieutenants' list by taking 150 from the head of it and distinguishing them, somewhat clumsily as *lieutenants de vaisseau majors*. The mark of the grade is an anchor upon the sleeve just above the stripes. What additional emoluments, if any, these officers will receive does not appear. Another matter which M. Lockroy set in motion before he fell is the now ancient subject of the *rajeunissement des cadres*, which has been presented to the Parliament as a *projet de loi*. No change is intended in the retiring ages of vice-admirals, but rear-admirals are to pass to the reserve at sixty instead of sixty-two, and captains to retire at fifty-five instead of sixty, commanders at fifty instead of fifty-eight, and lieutenants at forty-five instead of fifty-three. This change would be applied progressively, and the full effect would not be experienced until the year 1907 by commanders and lieutenants, in whose cases the change would be greatest.

It is stated by the "Eclair" that serious defects have been discovered in the battleship Bouvet and the cruisers Lavoisier and Galilee. Defective metal has been employed and the ships cannot retain their proper speed, for repairs are impossible. According to another report the ships will be docked at Toulon with a view of making good the defects. At the same port the old coast-defence ships Trident, Colbert Richelieu, Duguesclin and Friedland have gone out of commission and will probably never be employed again. At Brest the armoured cruiser "C 9," now Marseillaise (10,014 tons) is to be put in hand and is to conform exacty to the type of the Gloire. At Lorient the protected cruiser Jurien de la Graviere and the station gunboat Decidee have just been launched. At Rochefort four destroyers of the Fauconneau type—the Pertuisane, Escopette, Flamberge and Rapiere—are to be put in hand, as well as four submersibles of the Narval class.

Strange as it may seem, unexpected difficulties are found in raising the money for the house in Washington intended to be presented to Admiral Dewey. It is extremely doubtful whether the gallant officer will accept the house, though he is said to be willing to devote the money to the work of providing a home for seamen. Another idea is to erect a Dewey Memorial Hall at the Norwich University, where he was educated, and for which he has great affection. The "Army and Navy Journal" fears that no amount of respectability and official importance will impress moneyed men with a desire to contribute. They are accustomed to be influenced in such matters by those with whom they are in close relation of business and finance, but not by hose with whom their acquaintance is merely personal or official, and patriotism and enthusiasm do not move them, we suppose. Thousands are obtained by men who are able themselves to contribute liberally more easily than hundreds by others. Various plans are suggested for increasing the fund. The treasurer of the United States, as one of the committee, proposes to appeal to certain wealthy men in New York. Other considerations apart, our contemporary says, it will be found difficult to accomplish anything until it is definitely ascertained whether Admiral Dewey wishes to have a house and where he wishes to have it located.

Admiral Schley has confided to his friends of the Hamilton Club at Chicago, that in the battle of Santiago he looked in vain for the commander-in-chief before he signalled to close in. He regards the character of the battle as unique, and thinks that the tactics adopted will be employed in all similar cases. When Admiral Sampson arrived off the surrendered Cristobal Colon, he said, "Schley, you take the Oregon and Brooklyn and finish up the business of the day." Admiral Schley's gallant statement that it is the girl behind the man behind the gun that wins the battles appears to have "caught on" in America.

It has been decided that all new vessels of the United States navy shall be fitted with boilers of the tubular type. Rear-Admiral Melville recommended that the battleships Maine, Missouri, and Ohio should be constructed with these boilers, as well as the armoured cruisers and unprotected cruisers authorised last session. He says that experience justifies the department in applying generally this type of boiler to the new vessels. They were first used in the monitor Monterey, and the torpedo-boats Cushing and Ericsson, and the Atlanta, Chicago, Annapolis, Marietta, and Nashville, have them installed. Admiral Melville points out that a great saving of weight is effected by their use, and economy is secured by the ease with which they can be removed and new tubes substituted for those which are injured or worn out. In the old type of boiler it was necessary to open the decks in order to remove defective parts.

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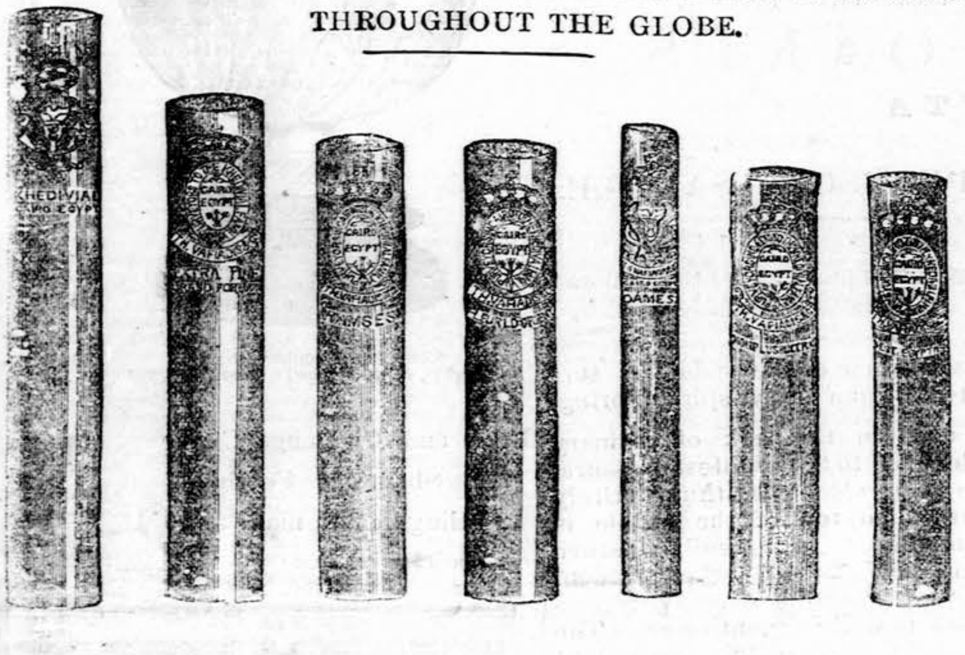

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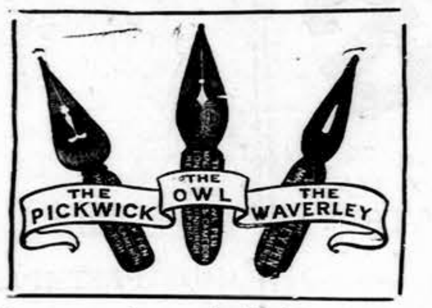

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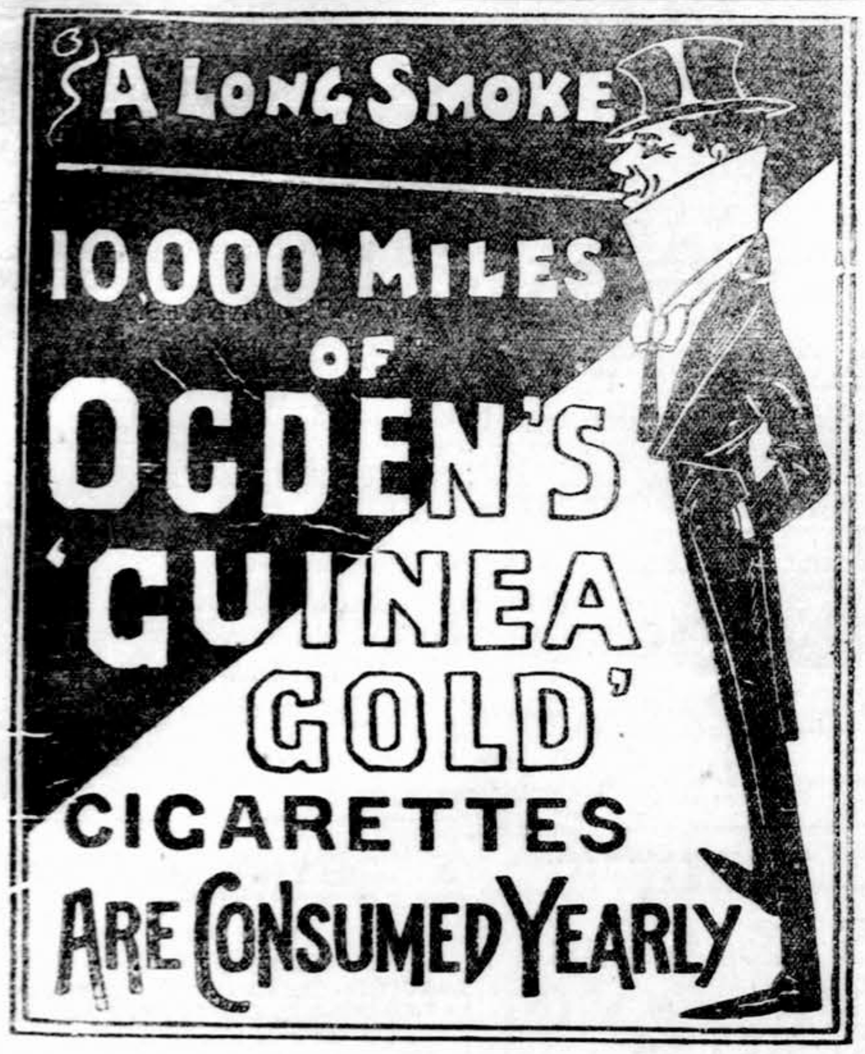

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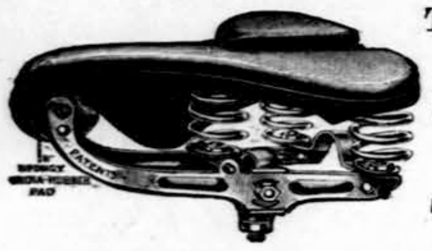

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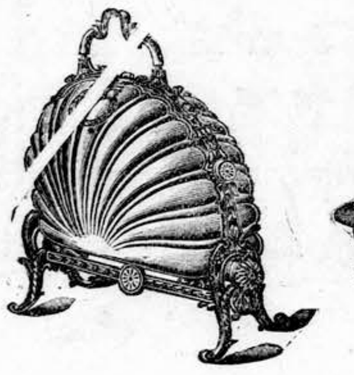
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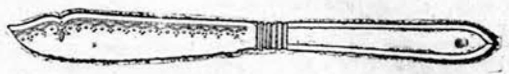
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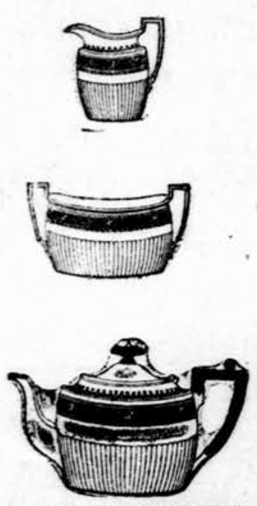
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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.